The Centre Reporter.

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Shooting stars are never loaded.

No noise made is so annoying as that made by another.

Never go back on a friend—ingratitude is one of the lowest vices.

Local politics in this county has been boiling very mildly thus far.

The New Yerk *Sun* is not for Cleveland. Yet the sun shines on hundreds of thousands who are.

Base-ball aren't bothering the farmers much—there is at least one sensible class among us yet.

The Czar has expressed his thanks to the people of the United States for the aid they have extended to his starving subjects.

The Ohio delegates are for Harrison, but not instructed, they will go for McKinley if Harrison's nomination should not be advisable.

Harrison seems sure of making the nomination but it is an open secret that great efforts are being made by party leaders to prevent it.

The anti-Harrison feeling is strong among leaders in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they will trip Benjamin up if possible.

Tom Reed, Quay, Foraker, Cameron, Teller, and the New York leaders, would like to see some one nominated for President whose name is not Harrison.

The nomination of Mr. Dean for Supreme Judge, by the Republicans, is better than they usually do. If they showed the same disposition in other nominees, the party would be in far better repute.

The bill which passed the lower house of the New York legislature, a few days ago, giving Sallie, Mollie, Gertie, Jennie, and the rest, the right to vote, appears was only for the purpose of making the dear ones feel good, and the joke will not be carried any farther.

The reason Pennsylvania scores 200,000 Republican majority for Quay over Dalzell is because Quay opposed the force bill of the Billion congress, and is credited with defeating it in the senate, whereas Dalzell was an active agency in carrying it through the house says the Pittsburg *Post*.

The Fayette county Republicans took their Quayism straight and strong by adopting a resolution that "Senator Quay represented the great State of Pennsylvania in the United States senate as it ought to be represented." Precisely. That fits the case They would not swap him for Daniel Webster or Henry Clay were they in the flesh.

Governor McKinley was asked point blank whether he would allow his name to be us a candidate at the Minneapolis convention under any circumstances. His reply was this: "A man can't answer that kind of a question when his wife is waiting for him." The major is not going to allow himself to be tried up as he was at the convention for years ago.

Through the efforts of the press, aided by many able men in speech, the interests of the farmer are receiving more attention than in years gone by. The agricultural interest of the United States, is the main-stay of the country, and the politician who thinks the farmer needs not be cared for in legislation, will go up the spout, and the sooner he understands this important fact the better.

One of the delegates from Colorado to the Minneapolis Convention is a full-blooded Indian, a descendant of the great Tecumseh whom President Harrison's grandfather defeated in battle. One of the north Carolina delegates to the same convention, Mr. William Butner, is a son of Chang, one of the Siamese Twins of world-wide fame. Truly America is the land of the free and the home of the freak. We guess some of the sons of "old Harry" will be at the Minneapolis convention too.

The Eastern Pennsylvania puddlers, who have been working at $3.75 per ton, will go to work hereafter at $3.40. The *Iron Trade Review* of Cleveland, in its weekly report, says there must be a reduction of wages from the iron mill to the mines. McKinley tariff organs will please not print this fact. Nothing has been raised by the tariff act except the profits of the trusts and monopolists: Wages and property have suffered correspondingly. No denying this.

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS IN IT.

The Sugar Trust dictated the sugar schedule of the McKinly law, and its slice of that monumental bit of legislative jobbery is appalling. Even the Republican papers are throwing anchors to the windward in hinting at the repeal of the tax on refined sugar says the Pittsburg *Post*.

The Philadelphia *Press* a few days ago pointed out that the trust, by the absorption of the great refineries in that city, has thrown 650 men out of employment, and by its control of the market has forced down the price of imported raw sugar 5-16 of a cent a pound, which would amount, the *Press* says, on the annual purchases of the trust "to $10,500,000 at the lowest estimate."

But do the people get the benefit of this reduction on raw sugar? Not a bit of it. For, as the *Press* points out, since the negotiations for the purchase of the outside refineries commenced, sugar has been advanced by the trust from 4 to 4½ cents a pound. "In all," says the *Press*, "the reduction in the cost of raw material and the advance in the price of the finished product stand for a profit of from $2,000,000 to $2,400,000 a month, or for a year to about 33 per cent on the capital of the trust.,'

This profit of from $24,000,000 to $28,800,000 a year, in addition to former profits that paid excessive dividends, is the amount the Sugar Trust is privileged to tax, and does, the people of the United States on the sugar they consume. In 1891 the consumption of sugar in this country was 1,886,000 tons or upward of *four thousand millions of pounds*. The *Press*' estimate of $28,000,000 secured to the Sugar Trust by the McKinley law is a moderate one. It thinks, however, this extortion is "certain to raise the question as to the size of the present duty on refined sugar." But why, most sagacious *Press*, if as you claim the sugar duty is not a tax paid by American consumers, but by foreign importers? When it comes to the sugar question the Republican organs drive a horse and wagon through their protectionist arguments all the time.

But the evil does not end with this piratical raid of $28,000,000 a year from the American people for the benefit of the millionaires of the Sugar Trust, now recognized as even a more powerful combination of capital than the Standard. It goes much further. We put it to the common sense of business men if this question of maintaining an increased profit of $28,000,000 a year by a close corporation, controlled by half a dozen men, is not likely to prove a dangerous and corrupting factor in legislation an in the congressional and presidential elections· Does any one suppose this conscienceless trust, "without a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned," would hesitate, in order to maintain its great profits to throw millions into the work of corrupting legislation and elections? The Standard owned half a dozen State legislatures. The Sugar Trust aims higher, and would own congress and president. The McKinley law has put it in its way to do so; at least has made the motive a very strong one.

GOOD MEN.

The demand for able men as members of the State Legislature has been renewed since the nomination of John Cessna, of Bedford county. The cry should be renewed in every county in the state. Send able, intelligent and honest men to the legislature, and we will have better laws, purer government and less public scandal. Too much trash is put in where competent men might be had.

The importance of this subject is beginning to attract attention in all quarters, but it needs to be acted upon. There is wonderful room for improvement in our legislative material. Some counties are made a laughing stock and are judged by the mental and moral capacities of the men they send to represent them at Harrisburg. Let the cry be kept up. Elect the best men for your law-makers.

The convention was well attended and its business was dispatched in a business-like manner, being concluded by four o'clock, the State chairman, H. D. Patton in the meantime explaining the absurdity of the Baker ballot law. He stated that its author was not to blame, but that the law was amended, and at the last moment rushed through without being re-read as amended, many of the law makers not knowing what they were voting for.

Bomb throwers are operating in Paris and the city is in great terror. One saloon building was entirely demolished, and the anarchists threaten to do more mischief. These anarchists should be declared outlaws by every civilized nation.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

How It Worked in Allegheney's Election on Tuesday.

The election of a mayor of Allegheny to serve the unexpired term of James G. Wyman, resigned, took place at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, being the first under the Baker ballot law. Major William M. Kennedy, Republican, was the only candidate and in consequence the vote was light. There is considerable machinery about the new system and there was more or less friction. In a few of the precincts where the law is pretty well understood, things went along very well, but this is not the case throughout the city. The change from the old system to the present law is a big one, and the new law is so unlike the old that men cannot be expected to grasp the situation at once. For instance very few boards knew that they had to have the old ballot box on hand in order to get the register list, as the law requires them to have two. At noon on Tuesday not more than one-half of the old boxes had been called for at City hall, where they are deposited. Another thing the law requires that booths shall be provided with shelves and candles. In a number of those visited Tuesday morning there were no shelves and the voters were compelled to hold the ticket up against the partition to mark it. There were no candles furnished for any of the booths. In the Fifth precinct of the Second ward it was ten o'clock before a single ballot was cast. The election board got into a dispute as to who should deposit the ballot in the box. One claimed the voter, another the judge, and another the inspector. It was finally settled in favor of the inspector. It is believed that when the election officers become more conversant with their changed duties that the new law will be more of a success.

The "Congressional Record."

Philadelphia Times

While it may not be practicable to confine the *Congressional Record* absolutely to the words spoken in debate, it should be possible to draw a line somewhere short of the reprinting of books and pamphlets. The serial publication of a volume on political economy by Henry George as "part of the remarks" of several Representatives, has been fitly followed by the publication in the *Record* of a number of other works on similar topics, which are thus to be given free circulation at the public expense. The abuse is so glaring that it urgently demands some measure of restraint.

The value of the *Congressional Record* depends entirely upon the accuracy with which it fulfils the promise of its title—a record of congressional debates. The journal, of course, is the official record of the actual proceedings of each House, but it is important that there should be also a record of what is said, and it is proper that such record should be printed under official authority. But when it ceases to be a record and becomes merely a means of printing anything that individual members may wish to have printed, irrespective of the proceedings in Congress, it ceases to have any value whatever.

The mainspring of the abuse complained of is a provision that "any part,' of the *Congressional Record* may be sent free through the mails under a member's frank. He does not care to send a whole number of the *Record*, because it may contain an opponent's argument as well as his own; so he gets his speech or anything he may call his speech printed separately, as "part of the *Congressional Record*," and has it distributed among his constituents by the post office. To cut out this franking privilege would cut out the whole abuse. Nobody would want to frank the whole *Record* in any large numbers, and it is only as separate pamphlets that the bogus interpolations are serviceable. If members were compelled to pay postage upon these the *Record* might be confined to speeches actually delivered.

The supreme court at Washington yesterday rendered a decision of importance to the oleomargarine trade. It was to the effect there is no law requiring a wholesale dealer to keep a book showing receipts and sales of oleomargarine, and that the wholesaler is not required to make monthly returns of sales to the revenue collector. The department regulations on these points, the court holds, have not the force of law. These oleomargarine laws, State and Federal, are most infamous, and enable the blackmailer, the detective and the lawyer to reap a rich harvest.

——A full line of latest styles in gents furnishing goods has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. A bargain in every purchase made.

——The best assortment of Spring and Summer styles you will find at Wolf & Crawford's.

WILL REPUBLICAN SENATORS BOLT.

Senators Teller, Morgan, Daniel and Sanders are said to have taken an active part the past week in the secret proceeding of the national Silver Committee. It is stated by members of the committee that a last effort will be made by the free coinage advocates, at their convention in Washington on May 26, to induce one of the great political parties to incorporate in its platform a free coinage plank, and if it fails they will take steps to organize a third party, the basis of which will be the Farmers' Alliance and all devoted advocates of free silver; that a convention will be called, at which Senasor Teller will be nominated for President and Colonel Polk of the Farmers' Alliance for Vice President, and a platform advocated containing a single plank providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

Friends of Senator Teller maintain that he will accept the nomination upon a strictly financial platform, provided the great parties nominate men unfriendly to free coinage. A gentleman familiar with the movement figures that Teller and Polk would certainly be able to carry the State of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Nebraske, Kansas, Washington and Idaho, have an equal show with other candidates in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas and Texas, and if unable to secure election direct that they could at least throw the choice of a President into the House of Representatives, where it is claimed the free coinage candidate would be almost certain of election.

Electricty is not only the motor of the future but it is here already, and it is certainly here to stay. It is the greatest power yet known to the world, and is daily supplanting steam as a motive power and gas an illuminator. The time is near at hand when it will be the motor of every railway train of the world. Like steam a century ago, it is very imperfectly understood. Indeed despite all the progress we have made since Franklin's first discovery of human power over electricity while flying his kite in a thunder-storm, we are yet only in the infancy of electrical development. But its possibilities are so vast, that the best inventive talent of every country of the world is now employed in its improvement, and most surprising strides have been made even within the last few years in the mastery of this subtle and almost omnipotent element of power.

Horses are not valued at higher rates now than in the earlier ages of the world, if we estimates prices paid for them according to the price of food, which seems to be a fair standard of comparison. In King Solomon's time an Egyptain horse—cost one hundred and fifty shekels, about eighty-five dollars. Six hundred years after Solomon, in the time of Xenophon, Seuthis the Thracian paid fifty drachmae, or about one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the steed on which he rode during the retreat of the Ten Thousand. The Potter township Percheran sold for $3000, but he come all the way from Nebraska, you know.

Among the possible political tangles of the day the Philadelphia *Times* cities the fact that, if Governor Pattison were nominated for president and elected, Lieutenant Governor Watres, Republican, would succeed him as governor for the two years of Pattison unexpired term; and the lieutenant governor, as chairman of the Republican State committee and leader of the Republican hosts in the battle, would be placed in the singularly embarrassing position of making a desperate struggle to defeat himself from becoming governor of the State.

The Post-Office Department is to try a very remarkable experiment at St. Louis. It is going to establish a system of pneumatic tubes extending a distance of fully three thousand feet, as an attempt to solve the question whether mail matter can be advantageously transmitted by this method.

Sale of Personal Property.

The administrators of the late Ezra Krumbine, will sell personal property of said deceased at his late residence in Centre Hall, on Saturday afternoon, May 7th, at one o'clock.

A Bellefonte Young Man Married.

John Bullock, of Bellefonte, was married on Wednesday evening, 27th, to Miss Maude Owens, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., at the residence of the bride's parents in that place.

——It is surprising how pretty the combination of colors are in this season's Ginghams and Outings. Wolf & Crawford have them in greater variety than elsewhere in the valley.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1892.

Mr. Harrison's visit to New York this week, while ostensibly for the purpose of attending the laying of the corner stone of the Grant monument, is in reality for the purpose of settling the question of his candidacy for a renomination. He will carry with him the two men who were taken into the cabinet solely to bring about his renomination—Secretaries Foster and Elkins—and while there these political manipulators will meet the republican bosses of New York and other States and try to make bargains with them. Secretary Foster has just returned from Ohio, where he went to lay Harrison wires, and there is reason for believing, although he maintains to the contrary, that he found the anti-Harrison sentiment too strong for him, and that the Ohio delegation will go to Minneapolis uninstructed. With such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio sending uninstructed delegations, it becomes necessary for Mr. Harrison to capture the New York delegation or throw up the sponge.

Senator Teller is doing all he knows how to do to make himself disagreeable to the administration. Not satisfied with charging Mr. Harrison with having been in league with the money power lobby to defeat the free coinage bill in the House; he knocked the bottom out of a very nice little scheme which Mr. Harrison has been concocting for electioneering purposes by offering a resolution, which was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the president for information as to what steps have been taken toward the holding of an international monetary conference, and for copies of all correspondence with governments invited to participate therein. Senator Sherman made a hole for Mr. Harrison to crawl out by amending the resolution by adding "if not incompatible with the public interests", but Mr. Teller intimates that Mr. Harrison would better not try to make use of it. It is known that Mr. Harrison has had secret agents at work for months trying to get the European governments to agree to take part in such a conference, and it is said that they have succeeded in getting a number of them to do so, and that the conference is to be held when it will do the republican party the most good—just before the election, when all sorts of promises can be made as to what it will do.

Senator Palmer has announced himself a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and he says he will endeavor to secure the support of the entire Illinois delegation.

Senator Call has offered a resolution which, if adopted and carried out, would get together some very valuable information. It provides for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present value per mile of the railways of the U. S., their present capitalization and the difference between such capitalization and their actual cost, their gross and net receipts; number and compensation of employes amount of bonded indebtedness and capital and stock, and a list of stockholders, giving their residences.

The Senate, in its usual ponderous way, is discussing the House Chinese exclusion bill.

The republicans are trying hard to make party capital out of the democratic vote by which Representative Rockwell, of New York, was retained in his seat, notwithstanding the report of a majority of the Elections committee in favor of the contestant. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee voiced the general democratic as well as the common sense view when he said of it; "I cannot see how it can affect the democratic party. It was a case upon which men could honestly differ and upon which they did differ. Mr. Rockwell had the advantage of the skill with which his case was presented, and there were many minds that were not made up until the final presentation of the case. The very length of the debate and the perfect freedom which marked it was sufficient to show the country that the democratic House was willing to listen to every phase of the case."

Some gossip has been caused by the report that Mr. Blaine was very brusque in his refusal of the invitation to accompany Mr. Harrison and the admi'n party which is to go to New York to-morrow evening to take part in laying the corner stone of the Grant monument on Wednesday. Mr. Blaine is at least consistant; there was never any love displayed by him for General Grant in his life-time, and he declines to make a pretense of it over his grave.

Senator Voorhees says of the platform adopted by the Indiana democratic convention: "It is a sound platform, embracing tariff reform and a currency of gold and silver and legal tender paper (greenbacks) on an equality with each other. This is the old democratic platform, and no new departure toward Wall Street." He adds that the State ticket is a splendid one, with a practical farmer at its head, and that it is certain to sweep the State into the democratic column this year.

More About Roads.

One of the most hopeful features of the pending agitation in favor of goods roads the fact that it is general throughout the country.

In widely separated sections associations are being formed having for their object the betterment of the highways.

The newspapers, both daily and weekly, as well as the magazines, are devoting a good deal of space to the matter, some of the articles which they publish having much value.

The people who would be most vitally benefitted by the betterment of the roads are the farmers and yet, as a class, they are less interested, apparently, than any of their fellow citizens.

Many farmers, however, have studied this subject long enough to know that good roads mean increased value in their farms, better marketing facilities and more prosperity. All such are giving their assistance to the agitation for improvement.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Times Annex and Central Theater Destroyed by Fire Wednesday Evening.

The most destructive fire that has visited Philadelphia in years broke out before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening in the Central theater, and before it was under control, nearly a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, including the massive eight-story annex building of the *Times* newspaper, from which the paper was issued. The entire plant of the *Times* is a total loss, machinery and all a total wreck.

A panic occurred in the theater when the flames broke out and nearly fifty persons were injured.

Sudden Death at Mifflinburg.

Mr. Benneville Spotts, while eating supper at the Deckard House, was taken suddenly ill. His head suddenly dropped forward, when the proprietor and some of the guests carried him to the hall and placed him on a lounge. Dr, Brubaker was summoned but could do nothing—Mr. Spotts was dead. The same evening the body was conveyed to his home in West Buffalo, occupied by Peter Grove, and with whom he boarded. Mr. Spotts was about 74 years old. His wife has been dead for four or five years. They had no children. One brother, Daniel of West Buffalo, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Faust, of this place survive him. —*Mif. Times*

The Conemaugh Starts For Russia.

The International Line steamship Conemaugh, laden with 6,000,000 pounds of flour and 98,000 pounds of rice, the second great ship load for the starving peasants of Russia, started upon her voyage of mercy from Washington street wharf, Philadelphia, pier 55, at 2 o'clock last Friday afternoon, amid another such grand public rejoicing as gave God speed to the Indiana.

It Was So Real.

Lock Haven has a young lady so proficient in piano playing that upon playing "Burnside's Expedition" in the company of some veterans a few evenings ago some of the listeners actually thought they had been hit when the imitation of the cannonading was given, and had to be carried home on stretchers. Two of them immediately sent for a pension agent.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

Got the Password.

Some prowler a short time ago broke into the Odd Fellows' rooms at Huntingdon and helped himself to what he thought could be made "available to use an ante-convention word, including the password, and since then has been making his way through the country comparatively rosy on the handsome cash receipts from gullible Odd Fellows. He didn't interfere with the goat stall; thereby showing considerable discretion which is the better part of garroting an I. O. O. F. lodge room. The villain is being pursued, but has not yet been captured.

——All the new fads in shoes you will find at Wolf & Crawford's, quality and price are right too.

——The finest dress goods in the valley are acknowledged to be found at Wolf & Crawford's. Call to see them. They will be glad to show you their stock.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, all the latest styles in foot wear are kept in stock and at prices lower than elsewhere.

——The REPORTER at $1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

"THERE will be a wreck on the road to-night boys." This was the expression made by Brakeman Robert Harland, on the steps of the depot at Winfield, Kansas, on a recent Thursday night to a crowd of fellow trainmen who had gathered there during the evening. "I saw the dead face as I came in." There is a superstition among the railroad men along the road that every wreck on that division is presaged by the appearance of a dead face on the track just ahead of some train as it goes along the road. This dead face has appeared several times during the past year, and in every instance it has been followed by a wreck, until now it is looked upon by all trainmen as a warning sent to tell them of coming danger, and when it is seen it is impossible to get those who have seen it to go out on the road until they hear of a wreck. In the instance just mentioned there was not a laugh or smile that greeted the assertion of a coming wreck, but each man shook his head and looked solemn. They were not long in suspense, however, for as they were talking the wires brought news of a wreck of a freight train in which two men were badly injured. An investigation of the story shows that for over a year there has been a belief among the men on the road that they receive warning from some one who has been killed by a train. The apparition takes the appearance of a dead face lying on the track in the full glare of the headlight. No body can be seen, and when discovered by a new man he has the impression that some one is lying on the track with the body in the shadow. It is always in the same place and looks toward the approaching engine with eyes wide open. Several times the engineers have stopped their trains just before they reached the place, confident that a dead man was lying on the track, but when they got down to examine it nothing was to be found.

THE details of one of the strangest duels ever fought has just been related by a prospector who has been in the mountains southwest of Las Vegas, New Mexico. The country is near the border line between old and New Mexico, and the people there are a mixture of the two races. The young men, an American and a Mexican, fell out over a young woman they both loved and it was determined to end the enmity with a duel. While in the company of mutual friends the Mexican taunted the American with being a member of a race of cowards and said the Americans had no bravery. The American, of course, disputed this and said he would test the Mexican's bravery if he wished it. He would be willing to go into a dark room with the Mexican and there decide the point. But the stipulation was that in the dark room there should also be a lot of tarantulas turned loose. If either came out alive he was to have the girl. If either showed the white feather and came out before the death of the other or before all the tarantulas were killed he should give up all claim to the girl. The Mexican was disposed to refuse, but the fear of being looked upon as a coward caused him to accept. The room was prepared and the two men went in. There was at least a dozen tarantulas in the room and also two scorpions. The American walked boldly into the room and took his stand, while the Mexican followed, but was hesitating in his manner. The doors had been closed but a short time when the Mexican was heard to scream out that he was bitten and was dying. The doors were opened and he staggered out and fell to the floor. The American walked out unhurt, and then it was found that the Mexican had not been bitten at all, but had scratched his hand on a protruding nail in the wall and had thought it a spider's bite.

ONE of the most remarkable combats ever witnessed in this country occurred recently on Holmes River, near Vernon, Fla. In the battle a cat and an alligator fought for three hours, with the final result in favor of tabby. Alligators infest the river, and it is considered dangerous for any person or animal to go near the bank. The saurians are not large, but appear to make up in activity what they lack in size. A house cat belonging to Mr. Walton was in the habit of going to the river and feeding on mussels and such fish as it could get, and it was noticed several times that when the cat moved along the bank a ripple in the water showed that an alligator kept pace with it. The cat, however, was aware of the alligator's presence, but showed no signs of fear. On the day mentioned the cat approached too near the water in its eagerness to get a fish and was suddenly grasped by the hind leg by an alligator about three feet long. The cat made a spring and got away, but the leg was bitten badly and bled freely. The taste of blood seemed to put the alligator in a frenzy, for it came out on the bank and tried to continue the pursuit. The cat turned on its enemy and a fierce fight began. The cat was so quick that it was impossible for the alligator to get a bite at it, and the result was that the saurian was soon endeavoring to beat a retreat to the water. But the cat now began an offensive attack and cut off the way, nipping the alligator in the throat and tender spots under the arms until the reptile was bleeding and almost exhausted. This fight continued for several hours, and when at last the alligator gave up it was bleeding from over a hundred wounds. The cat was seemingly unhurt except in the wounded leg, which was injured before the fight began.

TWELVE years ago Bryce R. Blair, jr., son of a prominent citizen of Carbondale, Penn., went to Colorado to seek his fortune. His parents heard regularly from him for three years. The last time he wrote them he was in Marysvale, Utah, but was on the point of going to Idaho. No tidings have come from him since then. His father has been constantly searching for him for nine years. Not long ago he inserted an advertisement in a Salt Lake newspaper, describing his son minutely, among other things saying that he was left-handed, and asking for information concerning the missing young man. A reply to this advertisement was received from a man in Salt Lake City, who said a man named Bryce R. Blair, answering exactly the description of the missing Carbondale man, even to being left-handed, was living in Lander, Wyoming, and had been there about nine years. Young Blair's parents, while unable to account for the long silence of their son, had no doubt that they had found him at last. The clue was followed up, but, although the Bryce Blair in Lander is the exact double of the Carbondale man of the same name, in age, size, weight and peculiarities, he proved that he was the son of James Blair of Nebraska, and was not even related in the remotest degree to his missing namesake.

FRANK PIERCE of Etna, N. J., is a noted hunter, and when several farmers in his neighborhood complained recently that their poultry yards had been raided by a wild animal, he examined the tracks of the robber, and declared, unhesitatingly, that they had all been made by a 'coon. He started out to prove the truth of his assertion by capturing or killing the chicken thief. A little later he returned without any coon, dead or alive, but carrying under his arm a very small dog nearly dead from starvation. The tale he told concerning the finding of the dog was worth several ordinary 'coon stories. He said that he hunted a big 'coon into a wood, where it disappeared behind a pine tree. The lower part of the trunk was hollow, and when he put his ear to an aperture about three feet above the ground he heard something breathing. He cut another hole lower down, and drew out the little dog. The 'coon was not there. The dog, he thinks, chased something into the tree, and could not get out. Evidently it had been there several days.

PROBABLY the most remarkable occurrence ever known happened in Dawson last Wednesday says the Savannah News. Martha Roundtree, the well-known negro woman who kept a restaurant at the south end of Main street, now occupies a grave at the cemetery, the result of a sneeze. The physicians of Dawson say that they have never heard or read of a similar case. Wednesday the woman, as well as usual, was at the restaurant attending to her work. She had just left the rear of her eating saloon and walked to the front when she was attacked with an excessive spell of sneezing and coughing. She had been afflicted with hernia, and the strain was so great as to burst a hole in her stomach. Surgical aid was called in and her stomach sewed up, which gave temporary relief. She lingered until late Saturday afternoon, when she died. The victim of this remarkable occurrence was a large woman, weighing 216 pounds.

SOME particulars of a remarkable case of revival from apparent death have come to hand from St. Petersburg, Russia. A lady who had been suffering from a violent nervous attack sank into a state of syncope, and after a time ceased, as it seemed, to breathe. The doctor who was attending her certified that death had resulted from paralysis of the heart. For some reason which is not explained another medical man, Dr. Loukhmanow, saw the body, and having been informed that the lady had suffered from attacks of hysteria and catalepsy, thought it worth while to make a thorough examination. After trying various other means he applied the microphone to the region of the heart, and was enable by this instrument to hear a faint beating, which proved that life was not extinct. Everything was done to resuscitate the patient, who shortly afterward recovered consciousness.

A MAN in Biddeford, Me., is in a queer predicament regarding a piece of property. He owns fifty acres of land somewhere in the suburbs of the city, but just where that land is no one seems able to find out. The property was bequeathed to the perplexed citizen by his grandmother, and the boundary lines have not been run for many years. There is some faint record of the original grant, but nothing clear enough to establish the lines of the plot. The city has advertised the land to be sold for taxes, and the owner is in hopes of finding his own. He will let the city go ahead with the sale and bid in the land himself, and then the authorities will be obliged to establish the boundaries, for, as the citizen argues, the city can't sell anything it can't deliver, and can't deliver anything it can't find.

WONDERS will never cease. The latest ingenious scheme is in the interest of the farmer, and promises to dispense with plowing, using dynamite to stir up the earth. Holes are drilled in the soil two or three feet deep and five feet apart, making 1,600 to the acre. In each hole is placed a sufficient quantity of the explosive, connected with a wire leading to the battery, and after the holes have been plugged with clay, the whole is discharged by a spark. In recent experiments, after the explosion the ground appeared to be lifted two feet, some clods being thrown to the height of thirty feet, while the earth was found to be broken to the depth of thirty inches at the point of explosion, and for a considerable distance around the holes.

MARY HAYWOOD has been living in the woods near St. Heding, Texas, like a wild animal for the last six years, and during all that time has never slept under a roof. She wore a dress made of reeds and leaves, and has lived principally on pecan nuts, although she would make nocturnal raids on smokehouses and steal meat, which she devoured raw. She would never permit any one to come near her, and the people of that section tolerated her presence until her thieving operations became so active that they captured her through strategy. She was pronounced insane by a jury.

A GEORGIA farmer is raising two calves that are being brought up to help themselves, and as a consequence, requires less care. They are kept in the barn, near a well, from which water is taken by means of a common cistern pump. The calves have learned to operate the pump, and whenever they want a drink they pump it. One pumps while the other puts his mouth under the spout and drinks, and they take turns about.

A MOUNTAIN lion approached a pig-pen at the Tule ranch, near Alamo, Cal., and effected an entrance through a hole just large enough to admit his body. He then leisurely gorged himself with two shotes, which so swelled his body that he could not pass out through the same aperture by which he had entered. Later in the day the owner of the ranch, Dr. French, discovered the intruder, and shot him.

WHITE HOUSE FLOWERS.

Mrs. Harrison's Interest in Orchids. Mrs. Cleveland Liked Pansies.

Mrs. Harrison, the accomplished mistress of the White House, is passionately fond of orchids, writes the Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune. She not only has them in profusion about the rooms of the Executive Mansion, but studies, cultivates and paints them.

The White House conservatory contains over 150 varieties of the orchid, numbering in all perhaps 5,000 plants. These have the special care of Superintendent Pfister, who is one of the most experienced florists in the country. The superintendent is greatly stimulated in the development of this beautifull flower by Mrs. Harrison's appreciation and intelligent suggestions. Superintendent Pfister states that when he took charge of the White House conservatory, sixteen years ago, the orchid was little known outside of botanical clubs and the homes of the wealthy. There were then only half a dozen specimens on the ground of the Executive Mansion, and no one seemed to realize the possibilities of the plant. There are many private conservatories in the East where more money has been spent on the orchid than at the White House, but nowhere has it been cultivated with more skill, patience or affection.

It has been one of Mrs. Harrison's ambitions to reproduce with her brush the manifold beauties of this flower, and her painting master has spent a great deal of time in the conservatory making special studies of her favorite plants. Some of Mrs. Harrison's work in this line is very successful. She has delighted her friends with her faithful imitation of nature.

Mrs. Harrison's taste in the matter of floral decoration for the White House is somewhat different from that of her predecessors. She prefers solid colors on the table. She does not want the roses mixed. If they are white, they are to be all white, and if red they are to be all red. Whatever flower has the preference for the day its wealth must be shown in solid pieces, whether in baskets or bouquets. The limited capacity of the conservatory prevents the establishment of any inflexible rule on this point, but the superintendent makes it his business to understand the tastes of the President's family, and naturally it is his constant study to please.

Mrs. Cleveland's favorite flower was the pansy. The ladies have noted with interest that many of Baby Cleveland's first garments were embroidered with pansies. After President Cleveland's marriage the pansy became a regular fixture in the White House, where its delicate aroma was always distinguishable. It is still cultivated in profusion, but by no means so extensively as from 1886 to 1889.

The old employes of the White House and the superintendent of the conservatory recall with interest and pleasure President Arthur's fondness for flowers. No occupant of the Executive Mansion has shown a greater knowledge or more refined taste on the subject. It was sometimes amusing to the attendants and vexatious to the florists to see the way he would disarrange their floral decorations. He was always seeking to harmonize the colors of the floral designs. He wanted flowers in every room and the best that could be produced. It was not sufficient, however, that they be supplied in profusion. There had to be a showing of good taste in their arrangement on the tables and mantels. President Arthur spent a great deal of time in the conservatory. He delighted in showing his friends over the place and pointing out the rare and beautiful specimens.

The White House conservatory occupies about an acre of ground. There are eight greenhouses devoted to the growing of plants. The conservatory proper is divided into two parts, tropical and temperate. The system of heating, lighting and ventilating is as near perfect as could be devised. All of the buildings are under glass. There are nearly 5,000 plants. Hundreds of very rare tropical plants are to be seen, as well as all the native or more commonly known flowers. Just at this time the Easter lily is receiving special attention and the specimens of this plant are both numerous and beautiful. The rose reaches its most perfect state in those grounds. On an average 100 roses a day are placed in the White House. The President gets a basket almost every morning for his office. Occasionally the supply runs short and something else is substituted.

The appropriation for the White House conservatory averages about $5,000 per annum. With this sum the salaries of three men have to be paid, the house kept in repair, and soil and plants purchased. How so much can be accomplished with so small an amount of money is hard to understand. The conservatory, like the White House itself, is open to visitors. All the children in the District of Columbia have the privilege of going there once a year. Owing to the limited space persons who wish to inspect it must receive permission to do so, and they are accompanied by the superintendent or a guide. It is one of the attractions of Washington. Students of botany and floriculture who come to the city do not feel that their visit is complete unless they are able to spend an hour or two there.

A Difference in Adjectives.

Napoleon was one day searching for a book in the library of Malmaison, and at last discovered it on a shelf somewhat above his reach. Marshal Moncey, who was present—one of the tallest men in the army—stepped forward, saying: "Permit me, sire. I am higher than your Majesty." "You are longer, Marshal," said the Emperor, with a frown.—[Argonaut.

THE REINDEER.

ITS PROPOSED INTRODUCTION INTO ALASKA.

It Will Provide Food, Clothing and Transportation—A Never-Failing Food Supply.

Captain N. A. Healy of the United States revenue steamer Bear recently wrote the following respecting the proposal to introduce reindeer in Alaska:

The three great problems of existence of both natives and whites in the territory of Alaska are food, clothing and transportation. They are to be solved in a rigorous climate, a rough and almost impenetrable country and one in which nothing as yet is produced from the ground. The food supply must either be found in the flesh of the wild animals and birds of the country or brought from without. With the white population the food might be said to be brought wholly from without. The enormous expense this entails has kept this population down to the narrowest limit of employes of firms or companies capable of maintaining stations there and confined these stations to a few scattered well-known points along the immense stretch of sea coast or on some of the principal rivers, as the Yukon.

The native population of the northwest part of the country depend for food upon whale, walrus, seal, fish and what few wild animals, such as deer and caribou, they can kill. The whale and walrus have been so persistently pursued by white men that they have rapidly diminished and are now so scarce and shy that their capture by the natives is attended with great difficulty and uncertainty. This scarcity of their principal supply of food is greatly felt by the natives along the whole northwest coast and to such an extent that in the short space of winter whole villages have been wiped out. I have seen almost the entire population of St. Lawrence Island lying strewn about their huts dead from starvation. The interior natives are dependent wholly upon caribou and deer and what fish come into their streams during the short summer. Caribou and deer are rapidly diminishing there, as they have in other countries, and the fishing streams are being taken up by white men, so that the lines of existence are on all sides being drawn tighter and tighter about these poor native Alaskans.

Clothing of reindeer skin has been found the best and only kind to withstand the intense and continued cold of the country. These skins are now bartered at a high price from the natives of the Siberian coast and are passed along the Alaskan side from village to village, increasing in value the farther they go from the Bering Straits. The experience of white men and natives has been the same, and even in our summer visits to the country we on the vessel use reindeer clothing to keep from suffering.

The methods of transportation now in use in Alaska are by dog trains and boats. By boat it is impossible to travel nine months in the year, and during the three months of summer, when the streams are open, they can be used only down stream. By dog trains transportation is limited, slow and uncertain, and the greater part of the load is taken up with food for the animals. These dogs have been so closely bred that they are now degenerated in size, strength and sagacity. I have for years been requested by natives to bring them a larger breed to improve their dogs and the Hudson Bay Company has imported the English mastiff for use in trains where the native dog is too slight.

Among the whites the greatest difficulty experienced by miners, missionaries, explorers and residents has been the want of a rapid and assured means of transportation. The history of every expedition that has penetrated into the country any distance from the coast has been one of suffering and oftentimes hunger from the difficulty of travel and packing. Horses, cattle asses, and other beasts of burden, excepting tame reindeer, are out of the question, because they cannot live in the country, and it is impossible to provide food for them when snow covers the ground the larger part of the year. On account of this difficulty the country except along the sea coast and a few of the navigable streams is as little known today as when it was first bought, and those great mineral deposits which Alaska is said to contain remain as yet undiscovered.

To my mind the only satisfactory solution of all three of these problems, important as they are, is the introduction of tame reindeer into the country. In proper numbers they will transform the native population from a fishing to a pastoral people and prove to them a never-failing supply of food. The hides of the animals already furnish almost the only clothing used, but at a greatly exaggerated cost. And to the white explorers, miners, missionaries and settlers the reindeer will prove a means of transportation and packing that will enable them to learn and develop the resources of a vast country.

The natives of Siberia have for centuries herded and reared the tame reindeer and thus been safe against periodical periods of starvation when the whale and walrus fail them. They are a strong, swift and hardy animal, tractable and easily broken to harness or packing, and especially adapted, or, in fact, made for the country and climate. In travel they are selfsustaining. The supply of moss upon which they feed covers the whole of northern Alaska and instinct leads them to secure it in winter as well as summer by burrowing through the deepest snows. It is not necessary for us to speak of the value of such pack animals to the prospector. To the explorer they are equally valuable and when supplies fail are equally valuable as food.

I am referring not to the Alaska of the tourist—that narrow strip of island from the southernmost boundary to Sitka—but to that immense territory of 500,000 square miles of the north and west of which the world has no knowledge and no conception, and to which the Alaska of the tourist bears as much relation as the state of Florida does to the whole United States.

How Hotels Are Robbed.

The large hotels in all the cities of this country carry upon their annual expense account from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars chargeable to paper, envelopes, matches and toothpicks supplied to guests and strangers. The strangers use more of them than the guests. A square box, in which are kept a dozen necessary things—such as cards, matches, envelopes and toothpicks—stands on the counters of most hotels. This box has to be constantly replenished. The proprietor of a large New York hotel furnishes some interesting information regarding the way in which his hotel is systematically robbed by guests and strangers. Five hundred envelopes and one thousand sheets of paper are required daily. Strangers appear at the desk, and with the utmost nonchalance ask for writing materials, which are furnished if the person be respectable in appearance. It is a common thing to see strangers enter a hotel writing-room and fill their fountain pens from the ink-bottles. Blotting-paper given away costs ten dollars a month. Every visitor to the hotel believes himself entitled to toothpicks and matches. He takes a handful of the former and fills his pocket-matchbox at the counter with the latter. It costs fifteen dollars a month to supply these trifling articles. Pens and penholders and ink-bottles disappear at the rate of a dozen a day.

But these are not the only losses to which hotel men are compelled to submit. The attendants in the washroom will tell you that strangers enter and slip cakes of soap into their pockets. The small hand-towels that are supplied to guests are carried off at the rate of hundreds every year. There is a difference in the class of men who merely take what is supposed to be free and those who filch what is known to be the property of the hotel. The latter men are thieves! Tidies are carried away from the chairs, and sheets and pillow-cases from the beds. The hotels on the European plan suffer most from pilferers and dishonest patrons.

A Remarkable Coincidence.

A few weeks ago I published in these columns my theory of the mental microbe, which has attracted such attention in the scientific world. For the benefit of those who did not see the former article I may say that the theory is this: There floats in the air the microbe of an idea, and two of these microbes may enter the brains of two persons so that each person will write a book, or a story or a poem similar to the book, story or poem of the other person. If the microbe enters the brain of one person several years after it has impelled another person to write, the chances are that the person writing later will be charged with plagiarism.

A very curious instance of this has been brought to my attention by a literary man in London.

In Harper's Magazine for April, 1891, there is a poem by that talented Canadian poet, William Wilfred Campbell, entitled "The Mother." It is a very sad and powerful work. The story is this: A young mother dies and is buried. Her husband marries again and the dead mother cannot sleep in her grave for

"I dreamed of my babe for a day and a night,
And then I rose in my grave clothes white."

She goes to her husband's house and takes her baby back with her.

Precisely the same idea was the theme of a poem entitled "The Dead Mother," written by Miss Katherine Tynan, the well known Irish poetess, whose first volume was published in 1885 and her second two years later. The poem in question was published in America in Charles Wells Moulton's "Magazine of Poetry" at Buffalo in July, 1889.

Now there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that Mr. Campbell never saw Miss Tynan's poem, for if he did, it would have been suicidal to his reputation to publish one of his own so similar in so widely read a publication as Harper's Magazine. Mr. Campbell's verses are of two lines each; Miss Tynan's are of six lines. The situations are singularly similar. Here are some instances, the first being from Miss Tynan, the second from Mr. Campbell:

T "I stood upright from the sleeper's place,
And down through the graveyard I took my way."

C "I rose like a flower from my damp earth bed
To the world of sorrowing overhead,
But I stole me past the graveyard wall,
For the voice of my baby seemed to call."

T "As I went down thorugh the little town
The kindly neighbors seemed sore afraid."

C "Men would have called me a thing of harm."
"I was forgotten six months or more

T And a new bride walked on my husband's floor."

C "My babe was asleep in a stranger's arm."
"I reached the door of my husband's house

T And swiftly I came to the upper floor."

C "I passed the streets to my husband's home,
The chamber stairs in a dream I clomb."

T "My babe of little more than a year
I hushed her weeping with 'Mother is here.'"

C "I kenned me a voice, though my lips were dumb,
'Hush, baby hush, for mother is come.'"

It will be seen from these two extracts from the two poems that besides having the same theme the thoughts are in many cases identical and are expressed in almost similar language. In Mr. Campbell's poem, as I have said, the mother takes the child with her; in Miss Tynan's

"My baby came in a month or less;
She was far too young to be motherless."
—[Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

A buoy has been invented which is intended to be carried upon vessels, and will automatically detach itself and rise to the surface. Being connected with the vessel by a small line, it will thus locate the position of the vessel should she founder in water of reasonable depth.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

AT McKeesport, in a theatre, "Oklahoma Frank" attempted to shoot an apple on the head of an assistant. His aim was untrue and the bullet entered his companion's forehead, inflicing a probably fatal wound.

ON a boat at Monongahela City James Evans fatally shot his employee, P. W. Painter. Jealousy caused the crime.

W. J. STITELER, of Media, found poison in some medicine he was about to take. Carbolic acid was also discovered in his horse trough.

E. F. ACHESON, of Washington county, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

JOHN ROLL, aged 21 years, was sent to a bank in Easton with $540 by F. C. Williams. He failed to deposit it and has fled to parts unknown.

THE Philadelphia Presbytery, north, met at Doylestown. Commissioners to the General Assembly were chosen.

AT the Bethlehem Iron Works, the two armor plate barbettes made for the turret at San Francisco, were passed by the Government Inspectors.

PAUL H. HACKE and Dr. B. Grimes of Pittsburg, will be prosecuted in the Westmoreland County Court as a result of the recent wolf chase at Greensburg.

ETHEL FOSTER, the 10-year-old daughter of William Foster, a wealthy farmer living near New Castle, was abducted by strange men who, it is believed, will hold her for a ransom. The child lived with a relative and during the latter's absence she was captured.

MRS. SCHMIDT, of Chester, a defendant in the Pfizenmair murder case, has become insane, and will be confined in the Norristown Asylum.

THE memorial statue erected in honor of Geter C. Shidle, late Deputy Grand Master of Masons, was unveiled in Pittsburg.

TILLIE WACK, a 15-year-old milk-maid, of Rochester, after stealing $160, disappeared from home. The girl was found in male attire living with tramps near Leetonia, Ohio.

JENOEO TRICARIO shot and killed Guiazo Mankorats at Honeybrook, Schuylkill county during a debauch.

THE first defenders met at Reading and formed an association with Colonel Bosbyshell of Philadelphia, as president. Representatives from all of the five companies were present.

DURING a riot among Poles and Hungarians in Shenandoah four men were badly injured. Stones and clubs were freely used.

DR. M. L. NARDYZ, an Italian physician who formerly lived in Philadelphia, has disappeared from his home in Pittsburg. His friends fear he has been murdered by the Mafia, whose secrets he is said to have made public.

NEAR Hazleton during an Easter celebration one Hungarian was killed and another seriously stabbed by fellow countrymen.

MRS. MARY TEUVEL, of Altoona, died suddenly after taking a dose of medicine Poisoning is suspected.

GEORGE BILLINGS and Emma Bolten were arrested near Wilkesbarre, on the charge of forging names to a pension application.

AT a meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery, North, at Doylestown, the appeal of Rev. W. P. Hendrickson, who had been dismissed from the pastorship of the Jeffersonville Church because he had not been ordained as a Presbyterian minister, was discussed. After a lively debate no action was taken.

THE Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester has been closed owing to the existence of typhoid fever. Two deaths have occurred and five other students are reported ill.

JOHN HOTZERMA, a Hun, was arrested at Allentown charged with the murder of John Onzick, a fellow-countryman, at Stenton during a drunken brawl.

THE Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, elected Rev. Dr. Eli Huber, of Philadelphia, to fill the lately endowed "English Bible" chair in that institution.

JOHN HOFFMAN, of Pittsburg, who had been ill with the grip, committed suicide by shooting.

Uses of the Bamboo.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that the bamboo may yet be cultivated in this country as it is in China, where it supplies a large part of the wants of the people, being applied to more than five hundred different purposes. In the Flowery Kingdom it takes the place of both iron and steel. The farmer builds his house and fences out of it, his farming utensils as well as his household furniture are manufactured from it, while the tender shoots furnish him with a most delicious vegetable for his table.

The roots are carved into fantastic images, shaped into divining blocks to guess the will of the gods, or cut into lantern handles and canes. The tapering culms are used for the props of houses, the framework of awnings, the ribs of sails and shafts of rakes, for fences and every sort of frames, coops, and cages, and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are sewed into raincoats and thatches. The shavings and curled threads furnish materials for stuffing pillows, while parts supply the bed for sleeping, the chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, the broom for sweeping, the mattress to lie upon, the chair to sit upon, the table to eat on, the food to eat, and the fuel to cook it with, etc., etc. In fact, its uses are almost without number.

NOTHING sharpens the arrow of sarcasm so keenly as the courtesy that polishes it; no reproach is like that we clothe with a smile and present with a bow.

NOTHING is done in good style in New York. There was a train robbery there recently, and the robber didn't even hold up the perter of the sleeping-car.

THE KING OVER YOU.

Trust not to numbers; trust not to blows;
Your king and your lord is the man who knows;
Numbers are futile; buffets are vain;
Your freedom lies in your soul and brain.
Hands off the bludgeon; hands to the book!
Face to the future; turn not to look
Back to the past, though higher and higher
In the Seldoms you leave mounts the flame of heaven's fire!
Trust not to ballots; trust not to laws;
Who masters himself God judgeth his cause!
While you think to be masters with ballots or blows,
Your king and your lord is the man who knows.
—[William V. Byars, in St. Louis Republican.

WHITE AGAINST RED.

BY M. QUAD.

Up to the year 1859 the Comanche Indians boasted that they had never been defeated in a battle with white men. They were arrogant and bloodthirsty, and were at war with all the world. They would not make peace with other tribes, but waged constant and vindictive warfare on white and red alike. They were rich, strong in numbers, and the best horsemen in the world, and they made war because they loved the adventure of it.

In May of the year named a Texan known as Capt. Gordon, who was an old Indian fighter, learned that there was gold in the Big Wichita Mountains of western Texas. This chain of mountains forms the eastern boundary of the Great Staked Plains, but the Comanches ranged as far west as the Rio Pecos River. Capt. Gordon called for volunteers to explore the gold fields, and the expedition was fitted out at Santa Fe. He knew what was before him, and he did not cut loose until he had secured 139 men. They were all border men, and each furnished his own horse and arms. Every one had a rifle, and most of them a revolver as well, and Gordon got the loan of two field pieces wnd trained a crew to work them. There were about forty pack mules, loaded with provisions and ammunition, and it was believed that the company was strong enough to take care of itself under any circumstances. It was so long in getting ready that the Indians heard of its object, and Eagle Feather, then the head chief of the Comanches, sent this to Capt. Gordon:

I want scalps, horses, rifles, and powder. Come as fast as you can!

No one was frightened over the message, and in due time the expedition set out. Capt. Gordon was confident that he would be attacked before crossing the Canadian River, and he was not surprised at finding the Indians all about him as the command emerged into the Chico Valley to the west of old Fort Bascom. Eagle Feather had gathered together 482 warriors, the flower of his tribe. They were ordinary warriors, but each could boast of having killed an enemy. They were mounted on the finest war ponies, and every one had a lance and a rifle, and some had bows and arrows in addition. A more notable war party was never raised, and it started out to meet the invaders, boasting that it would bring back the scalp of every white man in the expedition.

Gordon was familiar with the Chico and knew where the attack would be made. The Indians would wait until he was ready to enter the pass leading through the Chico Mountains to the river and beyond. It was a position they could hold against 10,000 men, and he realized that he must draw them away from it. The command marched to within three miles of the pass and then turned to the north, as if to seek for another. For a distance of twelve miles the two commands held a parallel course, and were not over two miles apart. The Indians hugged the base of the range so as to prevent the white men from entering any of the passes, while Gordon watched for a battle ground in the valley. He found it twelve miles above the pass just at sundown on a June day. The spot selected was a natural sink on the crest of a mound or a series of mounds, taking in an area of about two acres.

There was a wall of earth around this sink, as if a small lake had once occupied the spot. To the north was a still lower and deeper basin, large enough to shelter all the horses, and so strategic that a few men could defend it. There was a big spring on the plateau with grass enough to last the horses for three or four days, and Capt. Gordon's idea was to force the Indians to attack him in his position. A renegade white man named Gerry, who had served in the regular cavalry and deserted to the redskins, had drilled them in cavalry tactics and he was with them at this time. Out in the open 480 Comanches, each armed with a twelve-foot lance—a weapon they knew how to use with murderous effect—would have proved too strong for the gold hunters. Behind the defences the case would be different.

There was only one place where the sink could be approached by horsemen, and that was on the south side. There was a clear road 200 feet wide, and the cannon were posted to cross fire over this. They had been kept covered on the march, and the Indians had no suspicion of their presence. Just at dusk Eagle Feather sent in word for the white men to go to sleep without fear, as he should not attack until next day. This was no ruse on his part, for he made his camp two miles away, and that of the gold hunters was undisturbed by even a shot. During the night Gordon's men threw up further defences and cleared the sink of every incumbrance. Twenty men were told off to guard the animals, and when the sun rose again every one was ready for what was to happen.

Eagle Feather was in no hurry. It was 9 o'clock before he marshalled his warriors on the prairie, a mile to the south of the plateau. He then sent in word that he hoped the white men would fight. He did not demand a surrender, and he wanted it plainly understood that he would grant no quarter. His firm purpose was to wipe out every man in the expedition, and thus deter all thought of future invasion of his territory. From the way he disposed of his forces he must have been confident of speedy success. The mounted warriors were marshalled in lines having a front of thirty men. They were eight lines deep, making 240 horsemen. The remainder of the force was held as a reserve. Not a warrior was dismounted, and no attack was made on the men guarding the lower basin. The Comanches, under cavalry tactics as taught by the renegade, had charged en masse with lances, and they had won a victory every time. The chief had never fought a large body of white men, and perhaps he wanted to test the value of the tactics on them. He was a brave general but a poor strategist.

When Gordon saw that no attack would be made on the herd he called over fifteen of the twenty men to assist in repelling the charge. The two field pieces were loaded with canister, and everything was ready on the plateau. At a given signal the body of warriors charged. The first line was half a mile away, and the ground was clear of all obstruction. The gold hunters were ordered to reserve their fire until the field pieces were discharged. This did not happen until the first line of warriors was within fifty feet of the breastworks. The charge was checked in an instant, and the slaughter was something horrible. As was determined by actual count, fifty-three warriors and seventy ponies were left behind when the force drew off and returned to the spot where Eagle Feather had posted himself to watch and direct. The field pieces fired only two rounds apiece, and some of the riflemen only got in one shot.

Within half an hour after being driven back Eagle Feather sent in word that he was glad the white men exhibited so much bravery, as the honor of defeating them would be greater. While his warriors had been unsuccessful in the first charge, the second would be certain to win the victory, and he warned them to make ready for it. This they speedily did. When the lines were formed again every warrior was in them, while the big chief took the lead. The same tactics were pursued as before. Such warriors as had been dismounted advanced on foot. Again the gold hunters waited until the enemy had come to close quarters, and again the field pieces belched forth their murderous fire as a signal. It was a lesson the Comanche tribe never forgot. In five minutes every warrior who could get away had retreated, leaving the ground heaped with dead and dying. A count of the bodies brought the total up to 111. Those who were wounded were killed as fast as discovered. Eagle Feather, although in the thick of the fray, was not even scratched, and as he rallied his forces again out of rifle shot he knew that he must change his tactics or withdraw. He had still 369 men left, and he had no thought of abandoning the field.

Gordon watched the movements of the foe closely and anxiously, and he soon discovered the plan of the coming attack. It would be made on foot, and the lances would be abandoned for the rifles. There was a ravine leading up from the prairie to the lower basin. The Indians would be certain to come up that; others would advance from the south, and others still would advance through the brush on the west side. The field pieces were planted to cover the points where a rush was expected and the men posted anew. Three kegs of powder were taken down into the ravine and deposited among the rocks as torpedoes, and everything was ready by noon. It was half an hour later when the Indians divided into three commands and moved to attack. Gerry had taught them how to march on foot, and they moved off almost as orderly as regular infantry. The object of those advancing from the south was to secure the bodies of the dead ponies for shelter, and thus creep in close to the breastworks for a rush.

Gordon had provided against this by sending men out over the field, and their fire kept the Indians off in this direction. The fight opened hotly on the other sides, however, and as the Indians were sheltered in their advance they soon began to work damage. Their fire was concentrated on the field pieces, and within an hour Gordon had four men killed and three disabled. From half-past twelve to half-past four the firing was constant and almost entirely confined to the rifles. The white men were the best shots and were also more securely sheltered, and therefore had the best of it. But few Indians had appeared in the ravine up to the last hour named. Then they began to gather for a rush. One of the guns was turned upon them, and, when the shell with which it was charged exploded it likewise exploded two of the kegs of powder. How many were killed and wounded no one could say, because the terrific explosion hurled down the high banks and filled the ravine for a hundred feet. A dozen or more bodies were found, and parts of others were blown into the upper basin.

The calamity in the ravine ended the attack on the part of the Indians, and Gordon at once assumed the aggressive. The ponies of the Indians had been left on the prairie, and just out of rifleshot, guarded by a few warriors. He opened on the herd with shell, and in three or four rounds had scattered it. Whenever the redskins attempted to bunch in any considerable number he shelled them, and such horses as galloped within rifle range were shot down by the riflemen. Eagle Feather had more than enough before the sun went down. Once he rallied his warriors as if for a last desperate charge, but they were so thoroughly whipped that they refused to advance. As darkness fell he began his retreat to the pass, and he made no halt of consequence until reaching his village, a hundred miles away.

None of his dead was removed, but all the wounded were taken away. Three years later he gave his figures on the fight. Out of his force of 480 men he reached home with only 199 who had escaped scot free. He lost in killed 141, and had 140 wounded more or less severely. Of his 480 ponies he lost at least half. Gordon's party picked up enough lances and rifles to load a wagon. They also got a large amount of ammunition and other plunder. Among the Indian dead were two famous medicine men and four sub-chiefs, and Gerry was also among the slain. He had not been killed by the white men, but Eagle Feather slew him with his own hand as he retreated. It was not his plan to open the fight as he did, but Gerry had assured him that the mounted warriors could ride over all opposition.

The direct results were bad enough for the tribe, but dissensions followed to make matters worse, Eagle Feather was deposed, and he became a renegade, and the tribe divided into three or four factions which could never again be reunited. The Kiowas, to the east, took every advantage of the split, and the Apaches raided in from the west with great vigor, and within three years a tribe which had ranked as the richest and most powerful in the West was scattered and broken. Had not the Government stepped in and taken care of the remnant the Comanches would have been exterminated.—[New York Sun.

HUNTING FOR APPARITIONS.

The Ghostly and Ghastly Work of the Boston Society of Psychical Research.

It may not be generally known that an important part of the work of the Society of Psychical Research, which had its annual meeting recently, is the tracing of the origin of the marvelous tales that are published from time to time by some of the newspapers, says the Boston *Transcript*. There are correspondents in the west and south who, when times are dull, invent startling stories, giving names and other details which give an air of probability to what they send. Now, the society mentioned above, of which Richard Hodgson of this city is secretary, follows up all reports of supernatural happenings, and the results of some of the investigations are exceedingly interesting. There are correspondents of the society in all parts of the country, and when anything strange is published, a clipping is promptly sent to the headquarters in Boston, from which there soon issue letters of inquiry.

Sometimes the society is notified of a real case of double consciousness, and an investigation follows. The details are published in this part of the country, for instance, and pretty soon a western paper comes out with a startling story exactly similiar except as to place, time, and names. Mr. Hodgson says that about a year or so ago he made an investigation into a case of double consciousness. A young woman for three months believed she was another girl who died thirteen years ago. She performed her part to perfection, and all the witnesses were very sure she acted just as the dead girl had. The story about her was printed in the papers, causing much discussion. When interest in the case had somewhat died out, a Chicago newspaper came out with two or three columns about a woman who believed she was another person who had died years previous. Names were given, and even addresses of persons mentioned were printed. The story was so much like that of the girl about whose strange actions there had been an investigation, that Secretary Hodgson stamped the Chicago story at once as a lie. He wrote to the persons mentioned in the Chicago story, and every one of his letters was returned to him marked "No such person there."

A few months ago a Maine newspaper published a story about a haunted house. Mr. Hodgson wrote to the editor of the paper for the name of the writer. The latter, in reply to an inquiry, informed Mr. Hodgson that he had simply written up the story from a number of rumors, and that it was not worth following up. It was undoubtedly not true that the house had been the scene of such ghostly actions as he had described, said the writer, who was a medical man. Of course there was no use looking for further details.

A Boston newspaper printed a story, a few weeks ago, about a haunted room in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) police station. The story had been previously published in New York. It was stated that a ghost was in the habit of visiting a certain spot in the sleeping-room of the policemen, making such a rumpus and troubling the man who slept in that particular spot so much that finally the officers refused to sleep in that place. The captain of that station was written to for information about the case, and he replied that the story was made out of whole cloth.

A wild yarn was that from Chamberlain, S. D., printed in a western newspaper. McCloud's cattle ranch near Chamberlain was the scene of a series of remarkable visitations by a ghost. Through the house went the ghost, rattling windows, slamming doors, stamping hard in the entry, running upstairs like one possessed, throwing chairs around, and in general making life miserable for the inmates. Occasionally during the still night the sleeping ranches would be awakened by a most unearthly yell, which would make their hair stand on end. Up they jumped and ransacked the house, for they believed sombody was playing a joke on them. But the perpetrator could never be found.

One night the ghost appeared. With chattering teeth and trembling knees the ranchmen stood before the figure of a woman clothed in the habiliments of the grave. A rifle was brought, the boldest man took it, aimed, and fired straight at the heart of the woman. After the smoke had cleared away there she still stood, gazing at them with her large, sorrowful eyes. For a minute she remained, and then gradually disappeared and was never seen again. The editor of the newspaper in which the story was first printed was asked to tell the name of the writer. He did so, and the writer was asked about the facts of the case. He replied that the story originated with some of the ranchmen, and that nobody had heard the yells, seen the ghost, or been bothered at all.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

Mamma—I wish you would go to Madam Modestte's and tell her that dress is too tight, and I want it altered.

Small Son (complainingly)—Madam Modestte's is so far off, and I'm tired playin' ball. Mayn't I go to a nearer dress-maker?

Mamma—Another dress-maker won't do.

Small Son (after reflection)—Well, mayn't I go to th' drug store around th' corner an' get you a bottle of Anti-Fat?—[Good News.

DISEASE OF THE EAR.

Its Unusual Frequency Attributed to the Grip.

"The frequent occurrence in the past few years of suppuration of the middle ear," said Dr. H. S. Weusthoff, "is attracting attention. We can attribute this unusual frequency directly to the widespread influence of the grip and to the peculiarity of this poison, inasmuch as it attacks particularly the mucous membranes.

The middle ear, or drum cavity, is lined with mucous membrane, and is connected directly by means of the eustachian tube with the throat, and thus suffers more or less with every soreness of the throat. Externally the drum cavity is completely closed by a membrane, ordinarily called the drum-head, and it very seldom happens that this cavity becomes diseased through atmospheric influences. It is also not likely that primary inflammation takes place here. Almost every case can be attributed to preceding or accompanying throat trouble.

"The mucous membrane is so closely and firmly attached to the bone that it performs also the function of the periosteum or nutritive membrane of bone, and herein we find the cause of the characteristic picture of this dangerous and oft-fatal malady.

"The disease usually begins as a catarrhal inflammation, which is characterized by neuralgic pain in the region of the affected ear, redness and swelling, partial deafness and noises in the ear. These symptoms indicate with certainty the presence of this trouble, and in older children and grown persons they are readily ascertained. In small children most of these symptoms cannot be elicited, and we can generally only suspect the presence of the disease on account of the great pain which the child evidently suffers.

"As the diagosis of this disease is often difficult in young children, the child should be carefully watched and examined, and usually we are able to discover some symptom which will justify our suspicions. The physiological process of teething is often credited with causing the most remarkable effects, and 'difficult teething' is made to cover a multitude of painful symptoms of which it is perfectly innocent. Thus it is gums that are needlessly lanced and dangerous delays allowed, until a discharge of matter from the ear makes the diagnosis for the little sufferer. This is the affection which in common parlance is called earache, and is generally considered, aside from the excruciating pain which it causes, an insignificant affair. It not infrequently happens that the medical adviser tells the patient or the friend that it is only a common gathering of the ear, as if it were of no importance whatever, and, instead of doing everything to prevent it, seems rather to invite suppuration, with all its deplorable results.

"If the disease be not recognized, or, as sometimes happens, no attention be paid to it, it passes on to suppuration, accompanied by the most agonizing pain and considerable fever. Now and then the course of the disease is so rapid that a discharge of matter from the external canal takes place almost before the parents are aware that the child is dangerously ill. In most cases it runs a gradual course. The child cries night and day, the pain robs it of its sleep, it is feverish, at times has convulsions, loses its strength, and is in general a picture of misery. The parents are on the verge of despair, and the doctor, whose aid becomes so efficacious for the pain of colic, stands helplessly by, and can only give the poor consolation that it will get better when the gathering breaks. This is true so far as the pain is concerned, for in the majority of cases nature helps herself by perforating the drum-head, allowing the matter to escape, upon which the pain abates.

"The case is usually dismissed at this stage with the admonition to put some cotton in the ear, and the parents, taught by tradition or experience that little is to be expected from the medical man in this trouble, is satisfied with the advice, and thus we see children and adults going about with a large wad of cotton in one or both ears, and apparently laboring under the impression that the supposed benefit to be derived therefrom depended upon its size.

"Physicians as well as the laity are remarkably indifferent to this disease, and yet it is one which always endangers life, and even if an apparent recovery from the acute attack take place and nothing more be done for the trouble, the patient is exposed to all the annoying and dangerous consequences of the disease, such as chronic suppuration, polypi, deafness, inflammation of the mastoid process, with suppuration and necrosis, extension of the inflammation to the brain, and death.

Recently the Board of Health issued a circular addressed to the physicians and midwives containing regulations for the prevention and cure of that dreaded disease which furnishes the largest number of victims for the blind asylums, namely, purulent ophthalmia of newborn infants, and yet this threatens only the sight, and never, or very seldom, the life of the little patient; whereas, the disease of which I speak is always a menace to life, as the matter is separated from the brain only by a very thin plate of bone, often not thicker than paper, sometimes perforated and at times wanting altogether, so that the inflammation can extend very readily to the brain membranes, and thus lead to a speedy and fatal termination. A circular from the Board of Health in regard to this disease would certainly not be amiss."—[Baltimore Sun.

Little Transactions in Books.

The man who goes exploring in old book shops sometimes makes discoveries which prove of value finally. Many keepers of these old places not only are ignorant of the value of many of their books, but do not even know what stock they have in trade. A man who "picks up" good bargains frequently, found a good edition of a certain history in a basement book shop the other day.

"What is the price of this?" he asked, holding fast to his discovery.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the owner. "What do you think it is worth? What will you give me for it?"

The would-be purchaser hesitated. He was human and did not want to pay more than was necessary.

"Will you give me a dollar?" asked the bookseller.

"Yes," answered the other, promptly, and he handed over his dollar, and took his volume of history.

Four days later he received a call from a stranger.

"I was in a book shop to-day," said the caller, and the owner asked me what ——'s history was worth. I told him, and then he confessed that he had sold it to you for $1. Now, I'll give you $11 for it. Will you take it?"

The new owner was satisfied to make a clean $10 so easily and consented. He is now wondering, however, if the third purchaser has disposed of the work and if so, how much he has made on his bargain. You can't always be sure of such things.—[New York Tribune.

A RARE POEM.

It Was Written by a Poet Who Has Since Won Fame.

In the house of a gentleman in this city, says the Kokomo, Ind., Dispatch, we saw a poem written on the fly leaf of an old book. Noticing the initials "E. A. P." at the bottom, it struck us that possibly we had run across a bonanza.

The owner of the book said that he did not know who was the author of the poem. His grandfather, who gave him the book, kept an inn in Chesterfield, near Richmond, Va. One night a young man who showed plainly the marks of dissipation rapped at the door, asked if he could stay all night and was shown to a room.

That was the last they saw of him. When they went next morning to call him to breakfast, he had gone but had left the book, on the fly leaf of which he had written these verses:

LEONANIE.

Leonanie—Angels named her
And they took the light
Of the laughing stars, and framed her
In a suite of white;
And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of glowing
Moonshine, and they brought her to me
In the silent night.

In a solemn night of summer,
When my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to greet the comer
Like a rose in bloom;
All forebodings that distressed me
I forgot as joy caressed me,
Lying joy that caught and pressed me
In the arms of doom.

Only spake the little lisper
In the angel's tongue,
Yet I, listening, heard her whisper:
"Songs are only sung
Here below, that they may grieve you—
Tales are told you to deceive you—
So must Leonanie leave you
While her love is young."

Then God smiled, and it was morning,
Matchless and supreme,
Heaven's glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted
With the voice of prayer, and lifted
Where my Leonanie drifted
From me like a dream. E. A. P.

Really J. Whitcomb Riley.

Seven Years Without a Birthday.

A Scottish clergyman who died nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Leishman, of Kinross, used to tell that he had once been without a birthday. The statement puzzled most who heard it. They could see that, if he had been born on the 29th of February, he would have no birthday except in a leap year. But leap year comes once in four years, and this accounts for a gap of three years only; their first thought would therefore naturally be that the old man, who, in fact, was fond of a harmless jest, was somehow jesting about the seven. There was, however, no joke or trick in his assertion. At the present time there can be very few, if there are any, who have this tale to tell of themselves, for one who can tell it must have been born on the 29th of February at least ninety-six years ago. But a similar line of missing dates is now soon to return; and indeed there are, no doubt, some readers of this page who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twelve years to come.

The solution of the puzzle is to be found in the fact, which does not appear to be very widely known, that the year 1800 was not a leap year and 1900 will not be. The February of the present year had twenty-nine days, but in all the seven years intervening between 1896 and 1904, as well as in the three between 1892 and 1896, that month will have only twenty-eight.—[St. Nicholas.

Why Leap-Year?

To the inquiry why the leap-years are so called, there appears to be no satisfactory answer. What connection, it may be asked and has been asked, was the year or the added day supposed to have with a leap or with leaping? Were these years regarded as coming with leaps or bounds, as contrasted with the steps or paces of other years? Did days or years leap over something, or were they themselves somehow leaped over? All this seems matter for conjecture, and there is nothing left for us but to fall back on "The Century Dictionary's" statement, "The exact reason of the name is unknown."—[St. Nicholas.

Negroes With a Brogue.

It is well known that Cromwell banished many Irish people to the West Indies. Most of the white people of the island of Montserrat are of Irish descent; and even the negroes of Montserrat make use of a rich brogue in speaking. There ought to be some valuable dialectal survivors in this interesting old colony.—[American Notes and Queries.

England's yearly foreign meat bill amounts to over $125,000,000.

A Curious Adventure.

An Alabama duck-hunter had a curious adventure, one day, while out on the water in his skiff. Some years before he had lost his leg in a railroad accident, and the limb had been replaced by a cork substitute, useful for ordinary purposes, but preventing him from following game, except in a boat. On this occasion, as he was an expert marksman, he had always loaded the skiff with ducks, when, in reaching after a particularly fine bird, he overreached and upset the boat. Down went the birds, the gun and the hunter, and there being a swift current at that point, the boat drifted away before he came to the surface. Being unable to swim, the hunter clutched wildly for a support, but found none, and would certainly have been drowned had it not been for his cork leg. It kept him afloat, and at first he was overjoyed; then he became apprehensive. The cork leg had a tendency to invert him in the water, and, after struggling against this for some time, he managed to unstrap the limb and use it as a float. It was then easy to paddle ashore, and the hunter was saved although he lost nearly everything else but his life.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Mouth { Measures / Masters / Murders } Mind.

Give a man an inch and he will take an ell, but not of toothache.

We oftener suspect a man of vice than of virtue.

His thoughts hung upon his words as beautiful pictures on books of gold.

Age should make a woman beautiful.

If life were twice as long we probably would not be twice as good.

We learn to love with easy teaching.

It is really easier to pay a bill than to shirk it.

A rich man may have all the pleasures in life and still there is just as much for the next one.

To be married is not always to be married.

The Reasons Why.

We call it Alabastine, as it is manufactured from alabaster rock.

The people use it because it is durable and beautiful.

The sanitarians endorse it because it is of a sanitary nature, and contains no poisonous material.

We advertise it as we want all to have an opportunity to be benefited by its advantages.

Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products.

Some dealers talk against it, as they can buy cheap kalsomines, and where the people are not posted, sell at Alabastine prices, thus making more profit.

Kalsomines must go, as they are only temporary and spoil the walls.

Alabastine has come to stay, as it possesses merit, and has the unqualified endorsement of those who have used it for years.

Alabastine has stood the test of time, and now stands higher in public favor than ever before.

Prof. Kedzie, the eminent sanitarian of Michigan, says: "Have carefully tested for arsenic or copper; none could be found. Find no traces of poisonous or injurious material."

Dr. DeWolfe, the health officer of Chicago, says: "The perfect wall for domestic habitation is the material which resists decomposition in every form. It seemes to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted to the purpose."

The Good Health Publishing Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "We will, probably, use Alabastine as long as it is in existence."

We are located at Grand Rapids, Mich., and will cheerfully answer any communications in relation to our goods.

"It's all up" with the landlubber when he takes his first sea voyage.

A Brilliant Discovery in Dematology.

It is said that superfluous hair can be permanently removed without pain. An interesting and valuable discovery has recently been made by John H. Woodbury, of 125 West 42d street, New York City. It is a remedy for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, consisting of a fluid which is applied to the hair follicle by means of an electric needle. It is designed to be used by patients at their homes, and is said to be fully as effectual as electricity. Full particulars in reference to this valuable remedy are found in a little book of 128 pages, which is sent to any address for 10 cents on application to the discoverer.

There are 208 students from North America at the Berlin (Germany) University.

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CURES
SCIATICA
BackAches
allAches
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 28.

Post Office "Dont's."

Don't mail any letters until you are sure that it is completely and properly addressed.

Don't place the address so that there will be no room for the post mark.

Don't fail, in the hurry of business, to write the name of the you intend and not your own—a very common error.

Don't fail to make certain that your manner of writing the name of an office or state may not cause it to be mistaken for one similar in appearance. It is often better to write the name of the state in full.

Don't fail, if you are in doubt as to the right name of the office for which your letter is intended to consult the Postal Guide, which any postmaster will be pleased to show you.

It is calculated that the number of immigrants who have come into the United States in the last hundred years in round numbers is 16,000,000, or the equivalent to one-fourth the present population of this country. Of this number nearly 5,000,000 were from Germany, 3,500,000 from Ireland, 1,500,000 from England, nearly 1,000,000 from Sweden and Norway, and nearly 500,000 from Italy. Of the 16,000,000 who have come fully 14,000,000 were from Europe, 400,000 from British America and about 150,000 from other American counties. The Chinese immigration from 1855 to the time of its prohibition in 1882 amounted to about 265,000. Since the passage of the Chinese Exclusion act in 1882 the number known to have come in under the law is but about five hundred, though it is asserted that large numbers have come in by devious methods in violation of the law.

A Contract for 250 Cars.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad will in a few days award a contract for 250 hopper-gondola cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, Pennsylvania railroad standard, to accommodate its rapidly growing local trade. The coal tonnage of the company shows a gain of 25,000 tons during the past three weeks, and the general business has recently so increased that, notwithstanding a falling off in the coal tonnage in February, due to the depression in the coal trade, the net earnings were larger than ever before at that time of year. The company has now about 2,000 cars for its sixty-four miles of road.

The New County Boom.

A Tyrone special says: The new county boomers now claim to have a pledge from a candidate from the legislature; whose election is beyond a doubt, that he will offer and press the bill for a new county at the next session. The lines of the proposed county have been extended westward to Clearfield creek and northward to include Houtzdale, Osceola and other mining towns, thus taking in large slices of Clearfield and Cambria counties, as well as Huntingdon, Blair and Centre. Every effort is being made to obtain the necessary 20,000 population, even if the new county does look like a gerrymander.

In an editorial article in the St. Louis *Republic* Congressman Wilson of West Virginia says: "The revenue from buties on wool and on woolen goods during the last fiscal year was over $40,000,000 which was more than one-fifth part of our entire customs revenue, and more than one-ninth part of our entire revenue from taxation. There is only one subject of taxation that is more fruitful, and that is spirituous liquors." Such taxation is the grossest possible violation of sound principles. It is a most onerous tax on one of the prime necessities of life, a tax which bears most heavily on the poor, and from which no man, woman or child can escape. By the manner of its imposition it compels the people to pay not only the $40,000,000 which goes to the government, but a greater sum which goes to the domestic producers of woolen goods who are "protected" in advancing prices by the heavy taxes of the McKinley law.

Communion Services.

The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Georges Valley Lutheran church, Sunday, May 1st, at 10 a. m. Preparatory services Saturday previous at 2 o'clock, p. m.

W. E. FISCHER, Pastor.

Fire Near Snow Shoe.

Friday morning last at about three o'clock, the residence of Alex McDowell, of Scotchtown, near Snow Shoe, was discovered on fire and the building was completely destroyed. The loss was about $2,000, which is covered with insurance.

——THE REPORTER, $1.50 per year.

Centre County Teachers Examinations.

Boggs and Milesburg, Central City, Thursday, May 12th.

Patton, Waddle's school house, Friday, May 13th.

Ferguson, Pine Grove, Saturday, May 14th.

College, Lemont, Monday, May 16th,

Huston, Julian, Tuesday, May 17th.

Unionville and Union, Unionville, Wednesday, May 18th.

Benner, Knox's school house, Thursday, May 19th.

Burnside and Snow Shoe, Snow Shoe, Friday, May 20th.

Bellefonte and Spring, Bellefonte, Saturday, May 21st.

Philipsburg and Rush, Philipsburg, Friday, June 3rd.

Marion, Jacksonville, Tuesday, June 7th.

Liberty, Eagleville, Wednesday, June 8th.

Curtin, Howard and Howard boro, Howard, Thursday, June 9th.

Centre Hall and Potter, Centre Hall, Friday, June 10th.

Harris, Boalsburg, Saturday, June 11th.

Taylor, Hannah Furnace, Thursday, June 16th.

Half Moon, Stormstown, Friday, June 17th.

Worth, Port Matilda, Saturday, June 18th.

Millheim and Penn, Millheim, Monday, June 20th.

Miles, Rebersburg, Tuesday, June 21st.

Haines, Aaronsburg, Wednesday, June 22nd.

Gregg, Spring Mills, Thursday, June 23rd.

Walker, Hublersburg, Saturday, June 25th.

Specials at Bellefonte, August 20th, and September 3rd and 17th.

All examinations will begin at 9 a. m.

Those who may fail to qualify at the regular examinations and any wishing to better their marks may have a second trial at any of the specials.

In fairness to those who shall be examined as teachers, persons under seventeen and others who would be examined out of curiosity, along with any who may report after the day's work has begun will not be admitted to the class.

Applicants will be examined in all branches regardless of former marks.

Directors will please exercise great care in recommending candidates.

As far as possible, the work will be oral.

Directors and citizens are invited to be present.

DAVID O. ETTERS,
County Superintendant.

We have received from Richard A. Saalfield, 794, 796 and 798 Tenth Ave., New York, the first number of a musical monthly entitled, The New York Musical Monthly. It is a marvel of cheapness and excellence. It fairly staggers us. How any publisher can afford to give so much for so little surprises us. We all know what music costs, but here is a publication of 32 pages of music, large size, large print, equal in every respect to high priced music, which is offered to the public at 15 cts. per copy, or, $1.50 per year, postpaid. The number to hand contains, Nightingale Song, from the Tyrolean, by Genee; Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay, by Ascher; Love and Duty, song, by Dryden; Senrenata (Italian) waltz, by Jaxone; Kitsmin Schottische Militaire, by Leggett; Darkie's Dream, by Lansing; Tyrolean waltz, by Pratt, any one af which is worth the price asked, while the Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay is the piece that is being sung everywhere and made such a success in London and Paris.

Barbed Wire Fences.

An exchange makes this excellent suggestion: "Persons who use barbed wire for fences should, in all cases, have a substantial rail or board at the top of the fence, and it would be well if the top rail or board be kept whitewashed. When this is the case, colts and other animals see the fence and there is little if any danger of their running into it." The injury to stock from barbed wire fences is beyond calculation, and if they must be used, every caution should be taken to prevent any injury that may result therein.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rigidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containning nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by J. D. Murray.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in pneumonia and Consumption, these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D Murray's Drug Store

——Wanted.—25 bushels of Pound apples, at once.—G. O. Benner.

JUST IN.

NEW LOT

OF

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS

AT

$10.00.

FAUBLE'S.

BELLEFONTE, - - - - PA.

Consumption Cured

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES 820 Powers' Block, Rochester N Y 26marly

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Full Equipment.

The REPORTER office received a full and fine equipment of job type of the latest styles and designs, for the execution of all kinds of job work. All old type has been thrown out and their places supplied with new, and we now have a modernly equipped office. Work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. We carry in stock a fine line of wedding invitations, wedding envelopes, cards, letter and note heads, etc., etc., and guarantee our work to be strictly first class,—if in need of anything enumerated give us a call, and we will gladly quote prices.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption Trial bottles of PAN-TINA free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Locating a New Railroad.

A corps of engineers are at present running lines and making surveys through Nittany Valley. They are now in the vicinity of Nittany Hall. The engineers have but little to say, and what the result of the work will be is only conjecture.

Not Having the Best of Luck.

Trout fishermen are not having the best of luck, so far this spring.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Honorable A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Honorable Daniel Rhoades and the Honorable Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of March, 1892, to me directed, or holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April 1892 and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 28th day of March in the year of our Lord, 1892 and the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa on Monday, May 2nd, 1892 at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAMES R. MCCLURE
4d Secretary.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale the valuable farm in Georges Valley, near Spring Mills, containing

160 ACRES,

more or less, 90 acres of which is cleared and in excellent state of cultivation, the balance in good timber land. The buildings consist of a new

o——o 2-STORY DWELLING HOUSE o——o

9 rooms, Wash house, etc., good bank barn and other outbuildings. All buildings except barn are newly erected, and the barn is in very good condition. The farm is in a convenient and desirable location, being located near railroad, postoffice, churches schools, etc, and is an excellent opportunity for an investment Also

100 ACRES OF MOUMTAIN TIMBER LAND.

will be offered in connection with this farm or separate. Apply to or address

G. R. DECKER,
feb25-3m Spring Mills.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE—THE undersigned, executor of John Emerick, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough, will offer at public sale on the farm, about 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, on the Brush Valley road, on

o——o SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892, o——o

At 1 o'clock, the following described real estate of said deceased:

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Potter township, bounded on the north by Nittany mountain, on the east by Lieb farm, on the south by lands of George and Philip Durst, and on the west by lands of Arney estate, containing

)——(186 ACRES,)——(

more or less, of which all is clear and in good state of cultivation, except twenty-five acres of fine timber land. Thereon erected two sets of farm buildings, consisting of dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings. Running water at each of the buildings. Two orchards of choice fruit. The land is underlaid with several veins of semi-bituminous coal, so pronounced by experts.

ALSO

The property situate on Church street, in the borough of Centre Hall, consisting of a lot of ground. Thereon erected a 2-story

—— FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, ——

and other outbuildings. There is a fine lot of fruit on the premises. This is a desirable home and well located.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

DR. C. E. EMERICK,
Executor.

——The REPORTER at $1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Ezra Krumbine, dec'd, late of Centre Hall borough having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement

SAMUEL FLORAY,
JOHN H. KRUMBINE,
Administrators.
apr21-6t Centre Hall.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS for taxes for 1890 and 1891—agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Penna., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BOGGS TWP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
433	163	Godfrey Martha	25 82
433	163	Harvey Jonathan	17 46
431	49	Hood Moses	17 68
150		Lane Sarah	6 15

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Back James	12 46
433	163	Brady Robt	13 01
433	163	Brady Wm P	23 43
433	163	Brady John	13 01
415		Boyd John	12 46
433	163	Cook William	27 43
433	163	Cowden John	27 43
140	122	Cox Paul	24 00
433	163	Dewart John	12 81
433	163	Dewart William	12 81
433	163	Donnelly Henry	12 81
433	163	Fox Samuel M	12 81
433	163	Gray Robert	12 81
433	163	Gray William	12 81
433	163	Grant Thomas	23 43
433	163	Gobin Chas	12 81
360		Guerney Francis	5 04
434	163	Hall Charles	13 01
433	163	Housel John	23 43
433	163	Hamilton Thos	6 07
433	163	Kidd John	13 01
433	163	Lyon John	23 43
200		Miller William	2 80
70		Nickolson Jno	2 10
64		O'Brien Michael	5 74
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	14 05
433	153	Shaffer Henry	23 43
40		Stewart Walker	21 00
433	163	Scott Samuel	13 01
145		Stewart Ann	8 59
415		Tallman Sarah M	12 46
433	163	Towers James	25 09
415		Widener Jacob	5 82
415		Wallace Jos S	12 46
433	163	Wallace Joseph	12 81
415		Wetzell John	22 41
123		Wheeler Henry	3 71
204		Withington Martin	6 11

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson Ross	3 96
250		Johnson Thomas	9 00

CURTIN TWP.

50		Brooks Jesse	9 70
294		Bruce Charles	14 27
71	131	Curtin Roland	3 44
294	31	Godfrey Martha	14 27
403		Kelso Rebecca	33 25
100		Kelso Joseph	8 25
200		Meyer Philip	19 40
100		Meyer Simon	9 70
420	48	Meyers Michael	40 41
420		Myer Valentine	40 41
196		Miller James	10 78
115		Taylor Joseph	8 25
160		Willis Jonathan	13 29

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	5 55
29	48	Bates Daniel	2 15
12		Glasgow Silas	1 85
19		Hicks Abram	1 30
19		Hicks Abram	19

GREGG TWP.

200		Bishop Cornelius	3 90
200		Carson Jno	3 90
140		Gray Robt	2 73
381		Hubby Barnard	6 41
166	126	Hahn William	7 80
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 15
144		Logan Wm	2 80
133		Moriarley Jacob	3 19
98		Painter John	1 74
125		Richardson Isaac	2 44
148		Reed Daniel	2 87
118		Taggart Wm	2 29
136		Taggart David	2 66
51		Unknown	1 99
116		Zeigler Michael	7 80

HALES TWP.

121		Barr Thomas	1 92
125		Barr James	2 01
129		Barr Mary	2 07
100		Greiz Michael	1 50
306	89	Greiz Manuel	4 90
405		Greiz Simon	6 49
209		Grove Wendel	3 35
435		Hall Chas	15 21
25		Hayes Calvin M	41
112		Henry Joseph	1 80
133		Links Mary	2 14
80		Mohr Jno	61
120		Rhoads Daniel	1 92
388		Seidell Philip	6 53
303		Seidell Peter	5 96

HALF MOON TWP

216		Lamborn Josiah	10 22
70		Jacob Lyle	2 21
44	11	Unknown	1 55

HARRIS TWP

94		Conley Adam	4 79
249		Duff Andrew	2 80
196		Fisher J C	8 50
260		Gregg Thomas	4 16
93		Henry Stophel	4 65
140		Henry Stophel	1 12
75		Irwin John	1 29
150		" "	3 61
10		Irwin William	82
169		Mitchell Jno	8 70
231		" "	19 76
402	89	McCormick Eleanor	5 87
289		McClellan George	3 05
412	121	Parker Thomas	21 07
400		Reed James	9 60
88		Reynolds Jno	4 59
212		Reynolds Jno	10 81
179		" "	5 09
109		Sankey Thomas	1 75
165		Simpson Nathan	7 53
235		" "	11 99
109		Unknown	1 29
159		Wilson Samuel	8 09
241		" "	12 31
125		Wilson David	6 39
75		Wilson Wm	1 29
50		Wilson Peter	86
152		Work David	7 65
138		Work Joseph	7 05

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Brown Samuel	8 03
415		Godfrey Martha	11 20
126	92	Harris Jas D	5 33

LIBERTY TWP.

80		Gorrell Wm	6 50
166		Hayes Robt and Jas	19 92
175		Hayes Wm ½ of	3 57
309		Irwin Robt	18 57
185		Jackson Jeremiah	7 41
125		Jackson Jeremiah	5 02
200		Krouse Daniel	8 00
150		Lytle Peter	6 71

MARION TWP.

197		Harris A D	1 80
37	100	Mckinney David	6 95
80		Young Robt	1 24

MILES TWP.

440		Brady Wm P	4 27
273		Barton Wm	5 05
403		Carothers Jas	5 40
200		Carothers Tucs	3 70
270		Cooper W E	18 70
424		Calhoun Geo	31 28
200		Gray Robt	14 80
100		Hepburn Jas	2 06
190		Kreamer Peter	3 70
402	134	Miles Wm 9-16 of	16 72
402	134	" " 7-16 of	13 12
58		Parker Wm	4 30
200		Princeton Jacob	14 80
277		Swineford Peter	1 43
415		Sidell Stophel	30 71
150		Wolf Jonathan	2 78
158		Young Benj	2 91

PENN TWP.

200		McCauly Wm	7 00
300		Montgomery Wm	10 50
276		Montgomery Daniel	11 27
170		Swineford Peter 1-2 of	2 93
400		Swineford Geo	7 20

POTTER TWP.

265		Blair Joseph	14 02
288		Bond Mary	5 76
400		Brady Wm P	12 00
81	111	Cameron Alex	1 96
133		Deininger Christ	7 80
309		Falls Thomas	4 27
268		Falls Thomas	7 88
84		Frick Jno Jr	4 92
198		Fullmer H B	2 54
300		Garrigas Edward	3 90
125		Hubler Bernard	6 32
100		Hunter Alexander	5 76
286		Jacobs G	6 34
300		Garrigus Wm	3 90
300		Gregg Thomas	5 70
275		Gordon Thomas	8 78
300		McClellan George	4 27
314		McKim Robt	19 32
86		" "	1 71
138		McKim David	2 70
262		" "	15 34
105		McClellan Geo	2 11
278		Norris John	7 89
94		Patterson Benj	5 62
417		Parker —— ——	13 40
391		Reed John C	3 09
100		Scott Samuel	5 86
100		Scott Abraham	5 86
108	61	Telly Ferrell	3 90
88		Vandersllice Henry	5 86

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	204 78
328		Allison James	157 44
250		Allison Andrew	108 09
300		Allison A and Jno Lilly	19 20
40	10	Atherton Richard	5 68
381	153	Allison Andrew	18 24
52		Bauman Joseph	4 99
433	153	Beech Wm	45 47
433	153	Brickley Daniel	18 18
433	153	Burg Jno	9 09
433	163	Collins Zacheus	9 09
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	30 15
253		Deutler William	24 29
433	163	Ehler Daniel	27 28
433	153	Ebermau Philip	20 83
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	27 29
433	153	Grant Thomas	103 95
50		Groe Elizabeth	3 25
121	152	Groe & McKeon	12 71
216	156	Grant Thomas	41 47
433	153	Greaves Thomas	9 11
433	153	Gray Wm	19 95
433	153	Hess Henry	9 10
453	153	Hess Christian	9 10
433	163	Hopkins Joseph	14 95
433	163	Hopkins Jno	26 59
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	62 40
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	41 47
433	153	Irvin Robert ¾ of	13 68
433	153	" " ¼ of	11 39
100		King Robert	48 09
434		Lucas Chas	9 11
433	153	Lewis David	9 11
433	153	Lowden Richard	28 58
433	153	Lowden John	45 47
400		Matlock Nathaniel	8 49
200		Matlock Josiah	4 29
433	153	Malone Richard	9 11
453	153	" "	20 83
433	153	Myers Jacob	57 98
433	153	McClellan John	54 60
26	152	McCoy William	55
425		Morris Richard	8 56
453	153	Morris Casper W	9 09
433	153	Morgan Benj F	9 09
433	153	Morgan B F ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morris Isaac W	9 09
100		McCord J R & A Campbell	5 25
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	11 39
433	153	" " ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morgan B R ¼ of	11 39
433	153	Malone Richard	9 09
433	153	" "	9 09
422	153	Old Davis	54 39
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	13 65
453	153	Pinkerton Henry	24 28
30		Phillips Hardman	3 78
14	84	Potter W	1 89
431	153	Peters Richard ¼ of	11 39
177	84	Phillips Hardman	33 98
433	153	Reed Robert	9 09
40		Reed Jno	5 04
233	153	Rudisill Jacob	29 97
434	153	Rush Benj	103 95
38		Robinson Wm H	3 99
36		" " "	3 78
216		Ranny Robt	10 37
433	153	Rough Geo	41 57
433	153	Stoner Christain	45 47
434		Stoner Jno	14 94
433	153	Siddens Eleano	45 47
193		Wilmerdineory	18 53
12		Williams J C	1 73
2293/4		Wilson John	13 70
73		Wilson Wm	15 75
345	29	Wister Bartholomew	7 27
433	153	Wister Thomas	9 09
433	153	Wallace Jas J	41 57
108		Wilson Jno	4 54
433	153	Zantzinger Paul	54 60

SPRING TWP.

185	115	Purdue John E	9 21
300		Robinson Catharine	11 20
300		Robinson Rebecca	8 40
150		Robinson Richard	5 33
100		Unknown	4 21

SNOW SHOE TWP.

433	153	Fisher Samuel W	62 35
434	153	Fisher Jas C	62 35
433	153	Norris J P ¼ of	9 31
433	153	" " ¼	9 31
216		Parker Jeremiah ½ of	2 97
216		" " ½ of	2 97
162		Tompkins Jos	26 73
433	163	Walls Phoebe	31 82
30	29	Wharton Mary M	2 20
30	29	" "	2 20

TAYLOR TWP.

76		Anshultz G o	3 65
62		Beckwith Clement	8 95
50		Clerk Joseph	4 80
163		Hostman Elizabeth	12 62
434		Montgomery W W	9 98
216	156	McEwen Polly	29 83
431		Montgomery John	9 98
100		Master Thomas	9 60
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20

UNION TWP.

150		Brown William	6 30
117		Davis Boyce	5 25
159	140	Marm Harvey	6 68
433	163	Wister Wm	17 50

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robert	2 01
212	10	Baker John	7 48
162		Brooks Ruth	2 89
247	55	Baker Robert	5 43
280	129	Carrier Mary	6 16
60		" "	1 32
115	113	Daugherty Mary	2 54
179	110	Daugherty Elizabeth	3 96
69	39	Evans Jesse	1 51
100	39	" "	2 29
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 02
80		Fry Geo	3 52
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 36
211	72	Hahn Peter	4 66
22	47	Hahn Ebenezer	51
65	40	Hahn Wm	1 43
219	59	James Margaret	4 84
245	155	James Edward	4 75
59	40	Johnson David	1 32
161		Knox John	6 60
327	160	Mansell Wm	7 22
90	94	Mercer John	2 01
327	100	Mercer David	7 22
384	36	Miller Wm	8 47
443	59	Osman Captain	4 64
86	40	Packer Job	1 91
89	40	Packer James Jr	2 00
182		Purden Richard	6 60
100		Purden John	2 20
175		Robinson Richard	6 60
88	54	" "	1 93
382	138	Sutler Daniel	8 44
12		Wilson Robert	27

WORTH TWP.

53		Clymer Henry	1 84
74		Campbell Robert	28
300		Hawthorn Thos	3 46
345		Kuhns Jno	23 00
269		Lawman Geo	4 60
330		Mayland Jasper	4 53
274		Miles Samuel	18 46
86		Ross John	5 92
100		Shippen Thos L	14 70
79		Swanwick John	4 83
6		Singer John	69
88		Shippen Wm Jr	3 45
247		Wister Wm	15 41
30		Wister Daniel	2 40
107		Unknown	15 19

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY,
County Treasurer.

ALSO,

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes:

Acres.	Lot.	Name ass'd in.	Years.	Taxes.
		PHILIPSBURG BORO.		
	Park	Ph'lg Park Asso.	'87-88	59 50
	Lot	Frank Nelson,	'87-88	15 66
	Lot	J. M. Kepler,	'87-88	53 55
	Foundry	Jones & Landon	'88	78 90
	Lot	Wesley Johnston	'88	23 64
	Lot	Albert Owens,	88	9 15
		BOGGS TWP.		
16		Ruth Negley	1889	2 30
		MILESBURG BORO.		
	Lot	E. A. Green,	'87-89	6 32
	Lot	Mrs. Eliz. M'Ghee	'87-89	8 40
		HUSTON TWP.		
433		Austin Swisher,	1887	27 32
330		Bush & Tome,	1887	41 93
	Lot	Lizzie Light,	1887	18
100		E. J. Henderson Est.	1887	8 25
		LIBERTY TWP.		
270		Christian Holter	1888	53 56
Mill & farm		Jno. Nestlerode,	1889	83 38
		WORTH TWP.		
	Lot	C. L. Beckwith	1889	68
5		Isaac Jarrett,	'86-89	86
	Lot	Elizabeth Snyder	'86-89	64
	Lot	Philip Newman	1889	3 95
		J. I. Thompson,	1889	20 10
	Lot	John Erb,	1889	58
		SPRING TWP.		
	Lot	J. I. Murphy,	1889	4 6

JAS. J. GRAMLEY, 6
Co. Treasurer.

THE PUBLIC ROAD LAW.

Some New Light Thrown Upon a Matter of Increasing Interest.

Judge Yerks, of the Bucks county court, recently delivered an opinion in a case involving the rights and duties of road supervisor which is of general interest. On the demand of certain taxpayers of Bensalem township, Moses Vandegrift, the supervisor, made a contract with them for making a good and supstantial road-bed upon a specified part of the township, either by macadamizing the same, or by the use of stone and gravel, or in such other way as should be deemed advisable and proper, to make a permanent benefit to the township. The work appears to have been done to the supervisor's satisfaction, and the cost was claimed as a credit against the amount charged to him upon the township duplicate. The cost according to the contract, equaled the amount of taxes due to the township from the taxpayers with whom the contract was made. The township auditors disallowed the credit, on the ground that the supervisor exceeded his authority in making such a contract. Judge Yerkes said that the contract was clearly within the law, and such as the supervisor had the right to make. It was also for the making of such a road as the law contemplates, and of the materials mentioned by the act. It was true it might result in making a better character of road than is usually provided by the ordinary suporvisor, but no better than the status intended should be made.

Judge Yerkes said that instead of making such improvements to the roads as would keep them constantly in repair and at all seasons clear of impediments to easy and convenient traveling, it was usual for the supervisor to make a pretense of repairing the roads by throwing upon the hard bed from the side ditches loose earth, unbroken rolling stones and whatever other material, suitable or unsuitable, might be found in the ditches alongside, without reference to the condition of the road or the necessity for repairs or filling up. The consequence was that often good roads were made worse, if not nearly impassible for a season, while poor ones were neglected, simply because the immediate side ditches did not furnish suitable materials to repair them with. This shortsighted and to often useless system of repairing roads was frequently approved by the taxpayers for two reasons: First, because supposed to be inexpensive; second, it permitted him to work out his taxes without being required to furnish valuable material or to provide the better labor that a different method would demand.

This method was characterized by Judge Yerkes as both expensive and wasteful, and moreover, was not lawful, as the law requires that the work be effectually done and of a permanent charactor, so as to keep the road in constant repair. The Judge suggested that if, instead of this ineffectual method, a portion of the highways of each township where most needed should each year be put in a state of permanent improvement, with such temporary repairs only as are needed to other portions in a few years the same expenditure would result in establishing a system of safe, good and permanent roads which would not require half the expenditure incurred by the system now practiced. Instead of being condemned and put to loss, Judge Yerkes said that the supervisor to be commanded for good sense and judgment.

Burned to Death.

From the Clearfield *Republican* it is learned that Robert Parker, aged five, was cremated alive in a burning building at Irwin station on Tuesday of last week. The little fellow, whose mother is dead, made his home with his grandmother and during the afternoon the grandmother and her daughter locked the child in the house and started out to do some shopping. By some unknown means the house took fire, and when discovered the entire lower part was in flames. Although every effort was made to save the child, whose screams were heartrending, the spectators had to look on and see the little fellow slowly burn to death in the flames. The body was recovered after the fire was extinguished, and presented a horrible sight. His guardians are almost frantic with grief.

A Bedford Co. Elopement.

The latest Bedford county sensation is the elopement of one Adams Hofecken and Mrs. Doniel Miller. They left their home on the 13th of April, he to go to Johnstown on business, she to visit friends in Martinsburg. Their prolonged absence aroused suspicion and investigation showed that they have fled the country. Hofecker deserts a wife and two children; Mrs. Miller a husband and six children. This is a case where tar and feathers would have a genuine mission.

Circulating a Petition.

Friends of Charly Cleary, the murderer of Policeman Paul, of Renova, are circulating petitions praying the Board of Pardons to commute the doomed man's sentence from that of hanging to imprisonment for life. The Board of Pardons meets on the fourth Tuesday of every month.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

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is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled ... chairs look like newly finished ... it will do many other remarkable ... which no other paint can do.
All retailers sell it.



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I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.
E. FRANK, Pastor.

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One of the parties to whom I sold some of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic was telling me today that he had suffered from great dizziness and pain through his whole body. After using one bottle he was entirely cured.
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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
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25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
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31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

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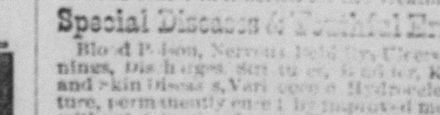
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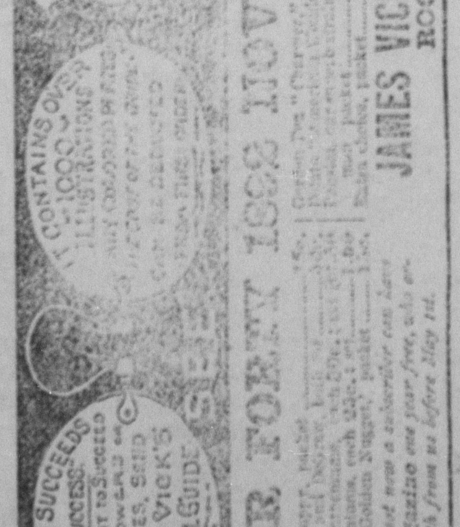
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BARK WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED will pay market price in cash for Rock Oak, or Hemlock bark at their tannery, or on cars, at points of shipping. Please call on or address them at their office.
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apr14-8t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Catharine Dashem, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL, Executor.
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HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, consisting of 25 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, with other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply or address,
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NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Water Company, on the 1st Monday of May, being the 2nd day of May, 1892, action will be taken of approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital stock of said company from $5000 to $7500.
WM WOLF, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.
3mar-2m.

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We still have a big stock on hand, which we will want to replace with spring goods, and for a while will offer better bargains than before. Come early and secure some of them before too late.

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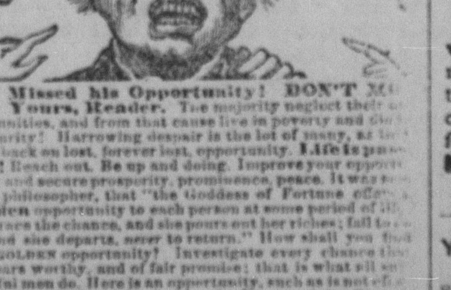
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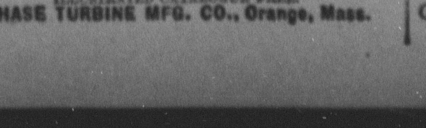
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Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelpiah at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6 (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.56 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Baltimore 4.45 a. m., Harrisburg 8.10 a. m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a. m., Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.23 p. m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.56 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

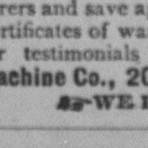
LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P. M.	P M
2 05	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 30	4 55
2 20	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	1 20	4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 09	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 15		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 30
3 58		7 58	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m.

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BATTLES WITH MUSTANGS.

A Wild Sport on the Plains That Involves Many Narrow Escapes.

The men who hunt the mustangs of the far west often experience very narrow escapes. For several years there has been roaming the prairies in the vicinity of No Man's Land a band of horses that has a notable history, and the capture of which was given up as hopeless by many of the best mustangers in the southwest. Its leader was a magnificent white stallion, which seemed almost of supernatural endurance, and only last winter was secured by the hand of man. Many a hunter tried to tire the beautiful creature out, but in vain, until finally a long, lank Illinoisan, who had opened a cattle ranch in southwestern Kansas, determined to try his hand. In February, when the snow was deepest, he set out with plenty of provisions and a good pair of snow shoes.

There was just crust enough to bear him, while the horse sank through at every step. Patiently for two days he chased the creature, until the animal went up a little ravine that followed a prairie stream. The walls grew steeper until the path was almost a canyon, which at last opened out into a circular valley, with no outlet except the ravine. The stallion realized that he was penned and madly raced about the inclosure, endeavoring to find a way of escape. There was none except along the 20-foot bank of the stream, where the hunter stood swinging his lariat, one end of the rope being made fast to a sapling. With bounding steps, fleet as a deer, the horse charged forward. As he fairly flew past the mustanger the long rawhide rope steadily uncoiled and, being thrown by a practiced hand, followed the horse's motion and settled silently but surely upon the horse's neck.

But the battle was only commenced. The jerk of the lariat threw the horse, but it also sent the hunter down the bank and into the water. The horse followed and the two struggled against the common enemy—drowning. A flat rock rose midstream, and on this the horse clambered, while the man regained the bank. Reasoning that the horse's stubbornness would cause him to jerk backward, the hunter pulled the noose tighter and tighter until, strangled, the animal lay helpless on the rock. Going across, the hunter soon had the beautiful captive's feet hobbled, and loosing the noose, granted him breath enough to allow a journey to shore. Two days later the hunter came into camp leading the wild white stallion captive. The horse was carefully broken and sold for ten times the price of an ordinary pony for shipment East. The remainder of the herd was not seen again in that vicinity.

Not infrequently it happens that there are small colts in the hunted herd, in which case the mothers are likely to be ferocious. On one occasion a mustanger named Joseph Har saved the life of a ranchman's child by a brave act. He was on "watch," and the herd, including some colts, had become considerably wearied. One of the colts straggled behind just as the herd came near the cabin of a ranchman. The horses apparently did not notice that they were so near civilization and plodded on, the colt remaining behind. Soon a three-year-old girl came toddling from behind the cabin and trotted towards the bewildered colt. The animal whinnied loudly, and its mother, which had been looking back undecidedly, turned and ran to its rescue. Catching sight of the baby the mother beast in some way connected the child with the threatened danger and reared to strike the little one with its fore feet. The hunter (Hart) was just within reach, and, drawing his revolver, sent a bullet crashing through the mare's head.

How to Cook Ham.

Ham and bacon have always been considered the proper accompaniment of eggs. There is no meat in our markets in which there is so much choice as in ham. A salt ham is not a particularly good dish, but a properly sugar-cured ham, well boiled, is a dish for a gourmand. Fortunately there are a number of brands of good sugar-cured ham and bacon in market, which can be obtained at almost any trustworthy grocer's or butcher's. Select a small ham for boiling. One weighing not over seven or eight pounds is best for this purpose. Scrape it well. Scrub it with a brush and put it to soak in abundance of cold water, so that it will be thoroughly covered up. Let it remain for twenty-four hours. Some cooks make the mistake of soaking their hams over night only. This is not long enough. When the ham has been thoroughly freshened in this way, scrape it again and wipe it off. Put it in a large soup kettle. It is not necessary to have a special vessel for boiling ham if the stock-pot is large enough. A soup "digester" holding three gallons is ample enough to cook an eight-pound ham; and in such a vessel it cooks at the slow, even temperature necessary to bring it to perfection. When the ham is in the kettle, cover it completely with cold water. Put on the air-tight cover, if it is a "digester;" the valve prevents its bursting. Bring the water slowly to the boiling point. Then put the kettle back where it will merely simmer slowly for five hours. When it is done remove the kettle and its contents to some place where it will cool off as quickly as possible. Take the ham out of the liquor the next morning; remove the skin, scatter breadcrumbs over it, sprinkle it with a pinch of sugar and a little pepper and set it in the oven to become brown. When it is cooled off it is ready to serve as cold ham. If you wish it served hot it must be removed from the liquor as soon as it is boiled. It may be skinned and served as it is, with any sauce you fancy, or it may be skinned, sprinkled at once with breadcrumbs, a little sugar and pepper, as described, put in the oven to roast for fifteen minutes, and served with champagne sauce. This sauce is simply a pint of good Espagnol sauce flavored with a glass of champagne and simmered for ten or fifteen minutes after the wine is added.

The Locked Umbrella.

A prominent young club man of this city, who is noted for his faultless attire, was exhibiting a costly, gold-mounted-handled umbrella, which was ingeniously fastened with a tiny silver padlock, to a number of friends, with the remark: "If it had not been for this locking device, I would have lost this valuable umbrella long ago. Picking up the wrong umbrella on a rainy day is as time-honored a habit as the borrowing of your neighbor's lead pencil and returning it back to your own pocket. To test this question to my full satisfaction, I strolled into the lobby of a well-known hotel one wet, stormy day, and, snapping the little lock through the wire spring under the folds of the umbrella, I placed it in a prominent rack among a number of others. On looking over a morning newspaper, I pretended to be deeply interested in its columns. I had hardly turned my eye when a respectable gentleman picked up my umbrella and off he went. It was raining in torrents, and he couldn't open it, and in a moment or two he returned, ramming it back and muttering something about a 'mistake,' took another one from the rack, and was gone for good. You may not believe me, but for one hour that umbrella came and went away every five minutes, men, women, and children, old and young, grave and gay. The performance was kept up until it tired me out. I took charge of it finally and sauntered off home."—[Philadelphia Press.

HUDSON BAY BUILDINGS.

The Stockaded Forts in the Great Fur Country.

The stockaded forts were nearly all alike. The stockade was of timber, of about such a height that a man might look over it on tiptoe. It had towers at the corners, and York Fort had a great "lookout" tower within the enclosure. Within the barricade were the company's buildings, making altogether such a picture as New York presented when the Dutch founded it and called it New Amsterdam, except that we had a church and a stadt-house in our enclosure. The Hudson Bay buildings were sometimes arranged in a hollow square, and sometimes in the shape of a letter H, with the factor's house connecting the two other parts of the character. The factor's house was the best dwelling, but there were many smaller ones for the laborers, mechanics, hunters, and other non-commissioned men. A long, low, white-washed log house was apt to be the clerks' house, and other large buildings were the stores where merchandise was kept, the fur-houses where the furs, skins, and pelts were stored, and the Indian trading-house, in which all the bartering was done. A powder house, ice-house, oil-house, and either a stable or a boat-house for canoes completed the post. All the houses had double doors and windows, and wherever the men lived there was a tremendous stove set up to battle with the cold.

The abode of jollity was the clerks' house, or bachelors' quarters. Each man had a little bedroom containing his chest, a chair, and a bed, with the walls covered with pictures cut from illustrated papers or not, according to each man's taste. The big room or hall, where all met in the long nights and on off days, was as bare as a baldpate so far as its whitewashed or timbered walls went, but the table in the middle was littered with pipes, tobacco, papers, books, and pens and ink, and all around stood (or rested on hooks overhead) guns, foils, and fishing-rods. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there was no work in at least one big factory. Breakfast was served at nine o'clock, dinner at one o'clock, and tea at six o'clock. The food varied in different places. All over the prairie and plains great stores of pemmican were kept, and men grew to like it very much, though it was nothing but dried buffalo beef pounded and mixed with melted fat. But where they had pemmican they also enjoyed buffalo hunch in the season, and that was the greatest delicacy, except moose muffle (the nose of the moose), in all the territory. In the woods and lake country there were venison and moose as well as beaver—which is very good eating—and many sorts of birds, but in that region dried fish (salmon in the west, and lake trout or white-fish nearer the bay) was the staple. The young fellows hunted and fished and smoked and drank and listened to the songs of the voyageurs and the yarns of the "breeds" and Indians. For the rest there was plenty of work to do.—[Harper's Magazine.

Remedy for a Wet Cellar.

The water can be prevented from rising up through the bottom of your cellar by cementing it at a time when it has become perfectly dry. To be effective the walls must be of brick or stone and also cemented high enough to prevent the entrance of water through them. In other words, the bottom of the cellar and the lower portion of the walls must be cemented the same as a cistern, not to hold water, but to keep water from running into it. The work should be carefully done with good cement, and in most cases it will be cheaper in the end to have it done by a man who understands his business thoroughly than to undertake to do it for one's self. After it has been well done, great care must be taken to guard against injuries, for a break in the cement means the entrance of water, and as long as the pressure is strong it will be almost impossible to stop it. When one must build upon such ground and excavate deep enough to be troubled with water from heavy rains saturating the soil, it is far the best plan to surround the house with drain tile, lower than the cellar bottom, and lead the water away from the building, if the situation will admit of it at a reasonable expense.—[New York World.

THE annual mortality of the entire human race amounts, roughly speaking, according to a French medical journal, to 33,000,000 of persons. This makes the average deaths per day over 91,000, being at the rate of 3,730 an hour, or 62 people every minute of the day and night the year round. A fourth of the race die before completing their 8th year, and one-half before the end of the 17th year; but the average duration of life is about 33 years. Not more than one person in 100,000 lives to be 100.

Wigged and powdered coachmen and footmen are going out of fashion.

FOR THE LADIES.

BEWARE OF VASELINE.

Ladies should be careful how they use vaseline on the face, for the result of a number of experiments has induced the suspicion that a persistent use of it will cause hair to grow on almost any part of the face. There have been instances known of ladies inducing a heavy growth of hair upon the upper lip and chin by using vaseline to drive away pimples. Like some other medicaments, vaseline is too new to allow of all its properties being yet known, but the fact that it will induce a growth of hair if persistently used seems to be fairly well settled.—[New York Mercury.

THE QUEEN ANNE SHOE.

The Queen Anne shoe with its long instep-flap and glittering Irish-diamond buckle is a very fashionable model, designed to be worn with tea gowns and other dressy home toilets; but the low-cut shoes and sandals of plain black undressed kid, simply wrought with jet beads, are far more graceful and look very much smaller on the foot than any other style of covering. However, the shoe that fits one foot is sometimes found unbecoming to that of another woman. There is still a great rage for all the lovely dyes in gray. Toilets and headgear made in these tints are most elegant and refined, and yet far more women adopt them than they "compliment." Certain soft and beautiful shades in fawn, doe-color, almond, beige, golden-tan, and chamois are more becoming to demi-blondes and colorless brunettes than any of the extremely trying shades of untoned gray.—[New York Post.

THE BONELESS DRESS WAIST.

The boneless dress waist is something so new as to be worthy of notice here. Not a whalebone nor a cord in the waist, and yet made in such a way as to conceal the lack of them, and promising perfect peace and rest to the wearer. I saw it at one of the stylish openings where only those who have long purses and a coaching entourage are admitted. It was a dear little gown and cost only $65. I also saw in the same wardrobe, a dress of Russian blue cloth, on which was woven a border of Scotch thistles. Land o' cakes, and brither Scots! how did the two grim nationalities agree in one costume? But it was very picturesque. A shawl suit of shepherd's plaid hung near by. It had fetching silver clasps on the folds of the skirt, and a belt of jingling silver with more handsome clasps and I hope to meet it some day on the avenue, when one of the elect shall have donned it. But its costly simplicity will not be set off by any Scotch lassie I misdoubt.—[Detroit Free Press.

QUAINT MUFFS.

In 1720 muffs were made narrow and long enough to thrust in both arms as far as the elbows. A little later they were made small and of long yellow silken fur. In 1741 they were of chenille, jay's plumes, or skins of the grebe, five of which were needed for a muff, costing five crowns, and generally adorned with knots of ribbon. In 1770 small muffs called "little barrels" were in vogue, made of satin, filled with wadding and trimmed with feathers of different colors or with bear skin. It was a favorite occupation of ladies to put on these trimmings when receiving their friends or even at the theater. It may be said that for two hundred years preceding the Revolution the muff in France was one of the articles of dress on which fashion seemed to lavish most of its attention. It was only late in the reign of Louis XVI. that etiquette permitted it to appear at royal receptions. At the commencement of the reign of this monarch the cord to attach the muff was no longer in use for gentlemen. Male muffs were made small and of black satin or miniver lined with down, and varied somewhat in size and shape according as they were worn out of doors or at receptions.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

SHE'S A DEFT CARPENTER.

Miss Webster of Boston is a carpenter. She is the sister of Albert Webster, the writer, who was to have married Una, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and whose unfortunate death on a voyage of health was soon followed by that of his betrothed. Miss Webster, five years ago, was thrown on her own resources. She had studied painting and possessed the usual accomplishments of a woman. None of these seemed available for bread winning, so, having a fondness for tools, she concluded to fit herself as a wood carver. "Better a carpenter for money making" was her teacher's wise advice. She took it. Through her example carpentry is now a fashionable amusement in Boston, and Miss Webster has a class of ten Back Bay ladies building chairs, tables, cabinets, and one a locker for her husband's yacht. With her teaching Miss Webster unites interior decoration. The picturesque bachelor quarters in which she lives are her own work, and she is preparing to build her a lodge on the south shore for a permanent home. She has a shop, with a real bench and real shavings, and her work, although so attractively performed, is real work.—[New York Sun.

FASHION NOTES.

Undressed calf will be the outing fad.

Tips and toe-caps are going out of style.

The russet shoe is back in store windows.

Large fans still remain the first favorites.

Neither velvet nor plush can be worn in deep mourning.

Jacket effects are not becoming to short-waisted persons.

Silk gloves are largely worn but not by the "upper ten thousand."

Diamonds are always liked, and rubies and sapphires are next in favor.

White satin ribbons will be very much used on summer hats.

It is predicted that lace will be greatly used on summer hats.

A bow knot of gold, silver or enamel is the favorite brooch of the moment.

The new polka-dotted silks and satins make charming gowns for young girls.

Sash ribbons in colors, suitable for wear with summer cotton dresses, are being imported.

The most fashionable perfume at present is the white lilac. A favorite soap goes by the name of crap apple.

There are so many advocates of woolen undergarments nowadays that entire outfits are to be had of soft white merino.

New bracelets are of pearls and diamonds, a row of each twisted together to form a series of elongated ovals.

Cuffs of all kinds and shapes are being used upon the tailor-made gown. The mousquetaire is the most popular.

We now have suspenders of jet, which end back and front in cunning little tassels and straps which cross the bust.

Late models in sleeves all display the loose cape-like effect, under which is placed a coat sleeve. This is generally of a different fabric.

Materials with broad shaded stripes are again fashionable, and when the colors are well selected and harmoniously blended, their effect is very pleasing.

Some new notions in fancy work are those of a square tea cozy, which, however, adds to but does not replace the old favorite miter and circular shapes, five o'clock tea cloths, which are of linen, smocked all over.

Lace promises to be even more fashionable next summer than it was last, and in many cases the entire bodice is of lace. This is particularly effective when the gown is of the fashionable light shaded silk.

Braid was never more used than now. On navy-blue, the very wide black silk braid is displayed, and on dresses for young ladies very narrow braid is seen, in rows, having half the space of the width of the braid between each row.

A new trimming used to outline yokes and seams of bodices is of gold braid with tiny gold drops. It sounds elaborate, but is really very narrow, though most effective on black, brown, olive, or, indeed, any color that combines well with gold.

In the heavier grades of cloths and cheviots the jacket bodice, with and without a full front and of various lengths, is still used. A new feature is the introduction of back coat-tail pockets exactly after the manner of those in a man's coat.

Decidedly more trimming is permitted around the edge of the skirt. Several narrow flounces or full ruchings some little distance apart, and forming a border anywhere from five to twenty inches, is a favorite trimming; passementerie or bias bands of a contrasting color, in turn edged with narrow braid or jet, are used in the same way.

Gowns of cloth are to be worn. The plainness of the tailor cut, which is considered most appropriate for this material, is relieved by a vest of velvet or cloth in contrasting color, or the more youthful chemisette of light silk. Military looking embroideries of gold will also be worn, and will brighten up wonderfully an otherwise rather sober gown.

A Feathered Cannibal.

Leonard Streeter, a woodman, living near Northwood, N. Y., brought in an odd story of a bird fight the other day. He was loading his sled with stovewood to take to town, he said, when a flutter, followed by loud bird cries, was heard in a thick spruce a short distance away. A commotion could be seen among the branches, but that soon ceased, and then feathers began to drift away through the air from the spot where the trouble had been noticed. Streeter, supposing that a hawk had killed and was eating a partridge, determined to get the partridge. Gathering a couple of clubs, he walked over the snow crust until within reach, when he threw a club into the tree. A screech owl at once flew away, while the body of another screech owl dropped to the snow at the foot of the tree. Streeter could scarcely believe it was a dead screecher when he picked it up, for the marks on it plainly showed that the other owl had begun to eat it. He is positive that one screecher had deliberately attacked and killed the other for the purpose of eating it.

This story was submitted to an ornithologist, who said:

"The case is not without precedent, and the man very likely told the truth. Taxidermists have now and then found screech owl feathers in the stomachs of other screech owls. The screech owl is unquestionably a genuine cannibal, and perhaps he is the only bird that is one. The great horned owl will kill and eat all other owls—he is, in fact, the most ferocious bird of the North American forest. He is like the gray wolf—he kills for pure love of it. There is no other bird that does the farmers as much injury as he does, not even Cooper's hawk. He will even kill and eat Cooper's hawk, which is one of the largest and most destructive of the hawk kind. But I have never heard of his killing and eating another great horned owl. As an eater of his own kind the screech owl may be called unique among birds.—[New York Sun.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

A growing castor oil plant will drive mosquitoes, flies and other pests from the room in which it is set.

Mildew can be removed by soaking in buttermilk or putting lemon juice and salt upon it and exposing it to the hot sun.

In washing table linen or any cloth stained with egg, avoid putting it in boiling water, which will set the stain till it will be almost permanent. Soak the cloth first in cold water and the stain may be easily removed. The same rule applies to eggcups and any dishes stained with egg. If they are thrown with the other china into hot dish-water the stain hardens on the plate or glass, and it requires considerable patience to remove it; but it comes off easily in cold water.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

AVERTING ATTACKS OF ASTHMA.—According to the Journal de Medicine, of Paris, the fumes of bromohydrate of ammonia have a beneficial effect in asthma and bronchitis. By an inhalation of the fumes, under certain conditions, an attack of asthma may be averted.

MORE ANÆSTHETIC AND ANTISEPTIC AGENTS.—It seems that the use of solid carbonic acid as an anæsthetic has been made the subject of a patent by the well-known Dr. Robert Wiesendanger, of Hamburg. When the liquefied gas is poured from the iron cylinder in which it is compressed, it rushes out in the form of a white mist, which may be collected as flakes of pure carbonic acid snow and pressed into solid masses that will last a number of hours. Carbonic acid as solidified produces intense cold, which may be made to benumb any part of the body to such an extent that minor surgical operations are made painless. This has been practiced with such certainty that, at the Hamburg Hospital, one of the experimental cases was that of a boy of thirteen who watched without shrinking while a deep cut five inches long was made in his leg.

VENTILATION.—The healthy atmosphere in a room is one in which the air is changed to the extent of 3,000 cubic feet per hour per adult inmate. The air admitted need not be cold; warmed air, so long as it is fresh, is of course preferable to cold air in winter, but in some way the air must be brought in if we are to continue in health. There are various ways of doing this. One is by admitting cold air so that it is directed upward toward the ceiling, where the air of a room is at the highest temperature; the cold stream is then heated in its passage as it falls to the lower level for breathing. But in large rooms, to utilize at its best this current, there should be in the skirting outlets communicating with a heated up-cast flue, which will draw away the heavy air near the door. In cases where there is heating by hot-water coils, the cold air may be brought in at or near the floor level and passed through the hot-water coils—the outlet for vitiated air being in or near the ceiling—to a heated up-cast flue. In larger rooms or buildings for public assemblies it may be necessary with either of these systems to use a fan, either to propel fresh air into the room or to draw away the vitiated air.

The great desideratum in the admission of fresh air is to cut it up into very fine streams, something in the way water is cut up in passing through the fine nose of a watering-can. It has been found that air admitted through a tube or orifice of equal sectional area throughout enters as a cold draught; but if the inlet be through a series of small truncated cones, the smaller section outward, the larger inward, with a wire gauze on the inside, the current is so cut up and diffused that the draught is not felt. By analogy, a mass of water entering through a narrow canal drives all before it and cuts a channel for itself, but the same quantity passing over a large surface of ground gently irrigates it. Another important point is not to let the passage of the air be at too great a velocity; the gentler the flow the better. —[The Contemporary Review.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A distinguished French officer has invented a rifle which can throw a charge of vitriol seventy meters.

Recent improvements in photographic plates have been so great that accurate photographs can now be taken of a rifle ball traveling at a speed of 3,000 feet a second.

An improvement in pulleys which prevents the slipping of belts and lessens the wear on the latter consists of rubber strips with rounded surface, secured at regular intervals on the face of the pulley.

An important invention has been made in the adaptation of magnetic electricity to the prevention of the slipping of car wheels. The use of it is said to increase the hauling power of an engine many per cent.

A French technical journal recommends the use of coal tar for waterproofing masonry. A small amount of India rubber dissolved in benzine will increase its durability. It should be applied boiling hot, and if the color should be objectionable it can be dusted with plaster of paris before drying.

Experiments on the ventilation of tunnels on Saccando's system have recently been carried out in Italy. In this system fans and ventilating shafts are dispensed with, but air is compressed into a reservoir outside the tunnel, to which it is led in suitable mains. From these mains it is allowed to escape at different points inside the tunnel, from which it drives out the foul air.

Golf.

Golf is the national game of Scotland and promises to be popular in this country. While it is not so fast and furious as lawn tennis, it is much more active and interesting than croquet. The course over which it is played is called "golf links," and may extend from half a mile to two or three miles. The course consists of a number of holes placed at irregular distances from one another—sometimes 50 yards and sometimes 500 yards—and the game consists of driving little gutta percha balls, each about two inches in diameter, around this course and into the holes from the start of the course to the finish. The winner is he who goes over the course in the fewest number of strokes. There are about a dozen clubs made for striking the ball, the two chief ones being the driver and putter. A good player can drive a ball from 150 to 200 yards. The putter is used when the ball is near a hole and a delicate stroke is needed to put it in. Each player has an attendant to carry his clubs and coach him in his play. This important functionary is called a cadie. The game can be played by two persons, each for himself, or by four, two in partnership against the other two. This is a game of great antiquity, and and its principal home now is in the old university town of St. Andrews, in Scotland.—[Washington Star.

A Youthful Samson.

Lemont M. Leavitt was born in June, 1886 in the old town of Turner. About the first thing Lemont began to do after he opened his eyes and uttered his first first cry was to grow. His strength increased daily, and when 5 years old his skill with the axe attracted much attention. He would chop more wood then than half of the hired men could, and his services were much sought by young men in the neighborhood who were too lazy to do their own chores on the farm.

Last summer the youthful giant tendered a genuine surprise to his parents and neighbors. A party of men were building a wire fence near by. A pole was run through the centre of a very large coil of wire, and everything was in readiness to unwind it, when it was found that a man expected to assist could not get there. Master Leavitt happened along and, taking in the situation, picked up one end of the pole on his shoulder and marched off, keeping step with the man who held the other end in his arms only by the greatest exertion, while it was being uncoiled. Thus for nearly half a mile did this six-year-old Samson bear the burden that would have made many a full-developed man shrink.

Just think of it, not seven years old, yet Master Leavitt tips the scales at 108½ pounds in a light suit. He is active, both physically and mentally, and the Gazette is willing to back him as being the handsomest and strongest boy of his age in Christendom.—[Auburn (Me.) Gazette.

Trained Dogs in War.

Dogs in some instances carry a concise dispatch in a small mettle case fastened to the collar, and this certainly seems to have the advantage of security, as attracting the least possible amount of attention; whereas the leather letter-case hanging from the collar, or the two leather pockets attached to a strap passing under the body and kept in position by a second strap across the chest, though, of course, available for bulkier documents, is undoubtedly more conspicuous and more liable to render the dog an object of suspicion and a mark for a bullet. By a similar arrangement of straps the war-dog is enabled to carry a small case of ammunition, and is thus made useful on the outward march, ere he is dispatched on his solitary journey as military postman. Some sanguine trainers even hope that dogs may be trained to return to the munition wagons during the heat of battle, to bring fresh supplies to the fighters, regardless of all danger from shell and bullets. It would seem more natural to enlist their services as water-carriers to bring drink to the wounded and dying.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

Stupidest of Monkeys.

Ateles, or spider monkeys, as they are commonly called, contains several kinds. They have no thumb, hence the name of the genus, Ateles. They are a long-limbed, long-tailed genus, which I regard as about the most stupid of all monkeys I have ever known. They are awkward, stupid and dumb in the extreme. They have no spirit of resentment about them, and can be handled about like a rag doll. I have read with profound astonishment an account of one that Dr. Gardner had with him in traveling through South America, which he describes as the most intelligent of all monkeys; and I cannot imagine that his experience with monkeys is sufficient to rank him as an authority on that subject. The species which he had was the Arachnoides, which I think is the poorest of the genus. They never laugh, cry or show any sign of emotion. Their long, lean, half-clad limbs look like Poverty, and their cautious movements look like Decreptitude asking alms. They would be objects of pity if they only had sense enough to see how Nature had slighted them.—[New York Independent.

India Firmly Mahometan.

About one-fifth of the population of India are followers of the Mahometan faith, the great majority of the remainder being Hindus, while a small minority are Parsees or fire worshippers who claim Bombay as their home. The Mahometans are better educated than the Hindus, and would abolish caste if possible. The number of sects, with their divisions and subdivisions, helps to make the system more complicated. It will be a long time before the Christian religion obtains a permanent hold in that country except with Europeans and their descendants. The Hindu would part with his life before he would give up the system of caste, which is the warp and woof of the social fabric of India. There are, of course, a great many Europeans in every town of any importance, and in each foreign community there are one or more Christian churches, but the best efforts to convert the heathen meet with poor success.—[New York Tribune.

Tame Moose on a Farm.

About a year ago a Frenchman named Burgoyne, who lived on a farm on the east branch of the Penobscot, in Maine, found two baby moose wandering helpless in the woods and took them home. He nursed them tenderly and taught them various tricks, and they thrived and became very tame. The young moose were exhibited at the Bangor fair last fall and since then they have lived contentedly with the cattle on the farm. Some times they go into the woods in quest of certain delicacies of the forest and are away for days at a time, but they always come back to the farm. Every hunter on the east branch knows the young moose by sight and no one ever thinks of shooting at them.

Plowed Up a Lost Watch.

Seventeen years ago Farmer Cressey lost his watch while plowing on his farm near Livingstone, Merced county. A few days ago, while the present tenant of the same farm was plowing, the long-lost timepiece was turned up in a furrow and returned to the owner. He had it oiled and put in running order, and, without being rewound, it immediately started to run.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

A MOST GRAPHIC STORY.

It is Taken Direct from Real Life.

A CHARMING NEW ENGLAND LADY TELLS HER EXPERIENCE BOTH ABROAD AND IN AMERICA.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of fiction. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in Manchester, N. H. Her home was pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1889 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discouraged.

It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was, and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase. It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than a week at the farthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's own words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicule me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me the preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its own work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no good. I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called a false growth, as large as a coffee cup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor, and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took unknown to the physicians, and which certainly rescued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray is now living at 142 West Sixth street, South Boston, Mass., and if any lady doubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any lady who may choose to call upon her. It is said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and when the thousands of suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given, there is reason for hope and joy, even although they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

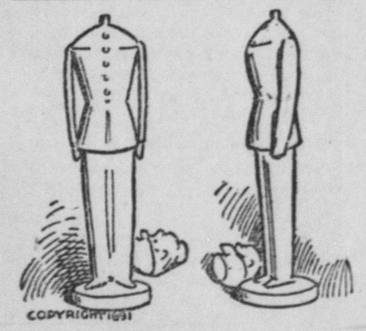
Had Seen Service.

"Clara, dear, I want to show you my new engagement-ring before I go."

"It's very pretty, Maud, but remember the stone is lose."

"Why, how did you know it?"

"Didn't Mr. Ringsby tell you that I wore it a month or two?"—Spare Moments.



Heads off disease—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In a way, that you can understand, too, by purifying the blood. When you're weak, dull and languid, or when blotches and eruptions appear—that's the time to take it, no matter what the season. It's easier to prevent than to have to cure.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's *guaranteed*. If it does'nt benefit or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy lose $500 if you're not cured of Catarrh. They promise to pay you that if they can't cure you. What do *you* lose by trying it? Is there anything to risk, except your Catarrh?

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Resurrection."

TEXT: "*Surely the bitterness of death is past.*"—I Samuel xv., 32.

So cried Agag, and the only objection I have to this text is that a bad man uttered it. Nevertheless it is true, and in a higher and better sense than that in which it was originally uttered. Years ago a legend something like this was told me: In a hut lived a very poor woman by the name of Misery. In front of her door was a pear tree, which was her only resource for a living. Christ, the Lord, in poor garb was walking through the earth and no one would entertain Him. In vain He knocked at the door of palaces and of humble dwellings. Cold and hungry and insufficiently clad, as He was, none received Him. But coming one day to the hut of this woman, whose name was Misery, she received Him, and offered Him a few crusts and asked Him to warm Himself at the handful of coals, and she sat up all night that the wayfarer might have a pillow to rest on.

In the morning this divine being asked her as He departed what she would have Him do in the way of reward, and told her that He owned the universe and would give her what she asked. All she asked was that her pear tree might be protected, and that the boys who stole her fruit, once climbing the tree, might not be able to get down without her consent. So it was granted, and all who climbed the tree were compelled to stay there. After awhile Death came along and told the poor woman she must go with him. But she did not want to go, for, however poor one's lot is, no one wants to go with Death. Then she said to Death, "I will go with you if you will first climb up into my pear tree and bring me down a few pears before I start." This he consented to do, but having climbed into the tree he could not again come down.

Then the troubles of the world began, for Death did not come. The physicians had no patients, the undertakers no business, lawyers no wills to make, the people who waited for inheritances could not get them, the old men staid in all the professions and occupations so that there was no room for the young who were coming on, and the earth got overcrowded, and from all the earth the cry went up. "Oh, for Death! Where is Death!" Then the people came to the poor woman and begged her to let Death descend from the tree. In sympathy for the world, she consented to let Death come down on one condition, and that was that he should never molest or take her away, and on that condition Death was allowed to come down, and he kept his word and never removed her, and for that reason we always have Misery with us.

In that allegory some one has set forth the truth that I mean to present on this Easter morning, which celebrates the resurrection of Christ and our coming resurrection—that one of the grandest and mightiest mercies of the earth is our divine permission to quit it. Sixty-four persons every minute step off this planet. Thirty million people every year board this planet. As a steamer must unload before it takes another cargo, and as the passengers of a rail train must leave it in order to have another company of passengers enter it, so with this world.

What would happen to an ocean steamer if a man, taking a stateroom, should stay in it forever? What would happen to a rail train if one who purchases a ticket should always occupy the seat assigned him? And what would happen to this world if all who came into it never departed from it? The grave is as much a benediction as the cradle. What sunk that ship in the Black Sea a few days ago? Too many passengers. What was the matter with that steamer on the Thames which, a few years ago, went down with 600 lives? Too many passengers. Now this world is only a ship, which was launched some six thousand years ago. It is sailing at the rate of many thousand miles an hour. It is freighted with mountains and cities, and has in its staterooms and steerage about sixteen hundred million passengers. So many are coming aboard, it is necessary that a good many disembark.

Suppose that all the people that have lived since the days of Adam and Eve were still alive. What a cluttered up place this world would be—no elbow room—no place to walk—no privacy—nothing to eat or wear, or if anything were left the human race would, like a shipwrecked crew, have to be put on small rations, each of us having perhaps only a biscuit a day. And what chance would there be for the rising generations? The men and women who started when the world started would keep the modern people back and down, saying: "We are six thousand years old. Bow down. History is nothing, for we are older than history." What a mercy for the human race was death! Within a few years you can get from this world all there is in it.

After you have had fifty or sixty or seventy springtimes, you have seen enough blossoms. After fifty or sixty or seventy autumns you have seen enough of gorgeous foliage. After fifty or sixty or seventy winters, you have seen enough snowstorms and felt enough chills and wrapped yourself in enough blankets. In the ordinary length of human life you have carried enough burdens, and shed enough tears, and suffered enough injustices, and felt enough pangs, and been clouded by enough doubts, and surrounded by enough mysteries. We talk about the shortness of life, but if we exercised good sense we would realize that life is quite long enough.

If we are the children of God we are at a banquet, and this world is only the first course of the food, and we ought to be glad that there are other and better and richer courses of food to be handed on. We are here in one room of our Father's house, but there are rooms up stairs. They are better pictured, better upholstered, better furnished. Why do we want to stay in the anteroom forever, when there are palatial apartments waiting for our occupancy? What a mercy that there is a limitation to earthly environments!

Death also makes room for improved physical machinery. Our bodies have wondrous powers, but they are very limited. There are beasts that can outrun us, outlift us, outcarry us. The birds have both the earth and air for travel, yet we must stick to the one. In this world, which the human race takes for its own, there are creatures of God that can far surpass us in some things. Death removes this slower and less adroit machinery and makes room for something better. These eyes that can see half a mile will be removed for those that can see from world to world. These ears, which can hear a sound a few feet off, will be removed for ears that can hear from zone to zone. These feet will be removed for powers of locomotion swifter than the reindeer's hoof or eagle's plume of lightning's flash.

Then we have only five senses, and to these we are shut up. Why only five senses? Why not fifty; why not one hundred; why not a thousand? We can have, and we will have them, but not until this present physical machinery is put out of the way. Do not think that this body is the best that God can do for us. God did not half try when he contrived your bodily mechanism. Mind you, I believe with all anatomists and with all physiologists and with all scientists and with the psalmist that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made." But I believe and I know that God can and will get us better physical equipment.

Is it possible for a man to make improvement in almost anything and God not be able to make improvements in man's physical machinery? Shall canal boat give way to limited express train? Shall slow letter give place to telegraphy, that places San Francisco and New York within a minute of communication? Shall the telephone take the sound of a voice sixty miles and instantly bring back another voice, and God, who made the man who does these things, not be able to improve the man himself with infinite velocities and infinite multiplication? Beneficent Death comes in and makes the necessary removal to make way for these supernatural improvements. So also our slow process of getting information must have a substitute.

Through prolonged study we learned the alphabet, and then we learned to spell, and then we learned to read. Then the book is put before us and the eye travels from word to word and from page to page, and we take whole days to read the book, and if from that book of four or five hundred pages we have gained one or two profitable ideas we feel we have done well. There must be some swifter way and more satisfactory way of taking in God's universe of thoughts and facts and emotions and information. But this cannot be done with your brain in its present state. Many a brain gives way under the present facility. This whitish mass in the upper cavity of the skull and at the extremity of the nervous system—this center of perception and sensation cannot endure more than it now endures.

But God can make a better brain, and He sends Death to remove this inferior brain that He may put in a superior brain. "Well," you say, "does not that destroy the idea of a resurrection of the present body?" Oh, no. It will be the old factory with new machinery—new driving wheel, new bands, new levers and new powers. Don't you see? So I suppose the dullest human brain after the resurrectionary process will have more knowledge, more acuteness, more brilliancy, more breadth of swing than any Sir William Hamilton or Herschel or Isaac Newton or Faraday or Agassiz ever had in the mortal state or all their intellectual powers combined. You see God has only just begun to build you. The palace of your nature has only the foundation laid and part of the lower story, and only part of one window, but the great architect has made His draft of what you will be when the Alhambra is completed.

John was right when he said, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Blessed be death! for it removes all the hindrances. And who has not all his life run against hindrances? We cannot go far up or far down. If we go far up we get dizzy, and if we go far down we get suffocated. If men would go high up they ascend the Matterhorn or Mount Blanc or Himalaya, but what disasters have been reported as they came tumbling down. Or if they went down too far, hark to the explosion of the firedamps, and see the disfigured bodies of the poor miners at the bottom of the coal shaft.

Then there are the climatological hindrances. We run against unpropitious weather of all sorts. Winter blizzard and summer scorch, and each season seems to hatch a brood of its own disorders. The summer spreads its wings and hatches out fever and sunstrokes, and spring and autumn spread their wings and hatch out malarias, and winter spreads its wings and hatches out pneumonia and Russian grippes, and the climate of this world is a hindrance which every man and woman and child has felt. Death is to the good transference to superior weather—weather never fickle, and never too cold, and never too hot, and never too light, and never too dark. Have you any doubt that God can make better weather than is characteristic of this planet? Blessed is death! for it prepares the way for change of zone, yea, it clears the path to a semiomnipresence.

How often we want to be in different places at the same time! How perplexed we get being compelled to choose between invitations, between weddings, between friendly groups, between three or four places we would like to be in the same morning or the same noon or the same evening. While death may not open opportunity to be in many places at the same time, so easy and so quick and so instantaneous will be the transference that it will amount to about the same thing. Quicker than I can speak this sentence you will be among your glorious kindred, among the martyrs, among the apostles, in the gate, on the battlements, at the temple, and now from world to world as soon as a robin hops from one tree branch to another tree branch. Distance no hindrance. Immensity easily compassed. Semiomnipresence!

"But," says some one, "I cannot see how God is going to reconstruct my body in the resurrection." Oh, that will be very easy as compared with what He has already done with your body four or six or ten times. All scientists tell us that the human body changes entirely once in seven years, so that if you are twenty-eight years of age you have now your fourth body. If you are forty-two years of age you have had six bodies. If you are seventy years of age you have had ten bodies. Do you not, my unbelieving friend, think if God could build for you four or five or ten bodies He could really build for you one more to be called the resurrection body. Aye! to make that resurrection body will not require half as much ingenuity and power as those other bodies you have had. Is it not easier for a sculptor to make a statue out of silent clay than it would be to make a statue out of some material that is alive and moving, and running hither and thither?

Will it not be easier for God to make the resurrection body out of the silent dust of the crumbled body than it was to make your body over five or six or eight times while it was in motion, waking, climbing, falling or rising? God has already on your four or five bodies bestowed ten times more omnipotence than He will put upon the resurrection body. Yea, we have the foundation for the resurrection body in us now. Surgeons and physiologists say there are parts of the human body the uses of which they cannot understand. They are searching what these parts are made for, but have not found out. I can tell them. They are the preliminaries of the resurrection body. God does not make anything for nothing. The uses of those now surplus parts of the body will be demonstrated when the glorified form is constructed.

Now, if Death clears the way for all this, why paint him as a hobgoblin? Why call him the king of terrors? Way think of him as a great spook? Why sketch him with skeleton and arrows, and standing on a bank of dark waters! Why have children so frightened at his name that they dare not go to bed alone, and old men have their teeth chatter lest some shortness of breath hand them over to the monster? All the ages have been busy in maligning Death, hurling repulsive metaphors at Death, slandering Death. Oh, for the sweet breath of Easter to come down on the earth. Right after the vernal equinox, and when the flowers are beginning to bloom, well may all nations with song and with congratulation and garlands celebrate the resurrection of Christ, and our own resurrection when the time is gone by, and the trumpets pour through the flying clouds the harmonies that shall wake the dead.

By the empty niche of Joseph's mausoleum, by the rocks that parted to let the Lord come through, let our ideas of changing worlds be forever revolutionized. If what I have been saying is true, how differently we ought to think of our friends departed. The body they have put off is only as, when entering a hall lighted and resounding with musical bands, you leave your hat and cloak in the cloakroom. What would a banqueter do if he had to carry those encumbrances of apparel with him into the brilliant reception? What would your departed do with their bodies if they had to be encumbered with them in the king's drawing room? Gone into the light! Gone into the music! Gone into the festivity! Gone among kings and queens and conquerors! Gone to meet Elijah and hear him tell of the chariot of fire drawn by horses of fire and the sensation of mounting the sapphire steeps! Gone to meet with Moses and hear him describe the pile of black basalt that shook when the law was given! Gone to meet Paul and hear him tell how Felix trembled, and how the ship went to pieces in the breakers, and how thick was the darkness in the Mamertine dungeon! Gone to meet John Knox and John Wesley and Hannah More and Francis Havergal. Gone to meet the kindred who preceded them!

Why I should not wonder if they had a larger family group there than they ever had here. Oh, how many of them have got together again! Your father and mother went years apart, but they have got together, and their children that went years ago got together again. Gone where they have more room! Gone where they have more jubilant society! Gone where they have mightier capacity to love you than when they were here! Gone out of hindrances into unbounded liberty! Gone out of January into June! Gone where they talk about you as we always talk about absent friends and say: "I wonder when they will come up here to join us. Hark! the outside door of heaven swings open. Hark! there are feet on the golden stairs. Perhaps they are coming!"

I was told at Johnstown after the flood that many people who had been for months and years bereft for the first time got comfort when the awful flood came to think that their departed ones were not present to see the catastrophe. As the people were floating down on the housetops they said: "Oh, how glad I am that father and mother are not here," or "How glad I am that the children are not alive to see this horror!" And ought not we who are down here amid the upturnings of this life be glad that none of the troubles which submerge us can ever affright our friends ascended?

Before this I warrant our departed ones have been introduced to all the celebrities of heaven. Some one has said to them: "Let me introduce you to Joshua, the man who by prayer stopped two worlds for several hours. Let me make you acquainted with this group of three heroes—John Huss, Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther. Aha! here is Fenelon! Here is Archbishop Leighton! Here are Latimer and Ridley! Here is Matthew Simpson! Here is poet's row—James Montgomery and Anna Barbauld and Horatius Bonar and Phoebe Palmer and Lowell Mason."

Were your departed ones fond of music? What oratorio led on by Handel and Hayden. Were they fond of pictures? What Raphaels pointing out skies with all colors wrought out into chariot wheels, wings of seraphim and coronations. Were they fond of poetry? What eternal rhythms led on by John Milton. Shall we pity our glorified kindred? No, they had better pity us. We, the shipwrecked and on a raft in the hurricane, looking up at them sailing on over calm seas, under skies that never frowned with tempests, we hoppled with chains; they lifted by wings. "Surely the bitterness of death is past."

Further, if what I have been saying is true, we should trust the Lord and be tarilied with the fact that our own day of escape cometh. If our lives were going to end when our hearts ceased to pulsate and our lungs to breathe, I would want to take ten million years of life here for the first installment. But, my Christian friends, we cannot afford always to stay down in the cellar of our Father's house. We cannot always be postponing the best things. We cannot always be tuning our violins for the celestial orchestra. We must get our wings out. We must mount. We cannot afford always to stand out here in the vestibule of the house of many mansions, while the windows are illuminated with the loves angelic, and we can hear the laughter of those forever free, and the ground quakes with the bounding feet of those who have entered upon eternal play. Ushers of heaven! Open the gates! Swing them clear back on their pearly hinges! Let the celestial music rain on us its cadence. Let the hanging gardens of the king breath on us their aromatics. Let our redeemed ones just look out and give us one glance of their glorified faces. Yes, there they are now! I see them. But I cannot stand the vision. Close the gate, or our eyes will be quenched with the overpowering brightness. Hold back the song or our ears will never again care for earthly anthem. Withdraw the perfume or we shall swoon in the fragrance that human nostrils was never made to breath.

All these thoughts are suggested as we stand this Easter morn amid the broken rocks of the Saviour's tomb. Indeed, I know that tomb has not been rebuilt, for I stood in December of 1889 amid the ruins of that, the most famous sepulcher of all time. There are thousands of tombs in our Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn with more polished stone and more elaborate masonry and more foliage surroundings, but as I went down the steps of the supposed tomb of Christ on my return from Mount Calvary, I said to myself: "This is the tomb of all tombs. Around this stand more stupendous incidents than around any grave of all the world since death entered it."

I could not breathe easily for overmastering emotions as I walked down the four crumbling steps till we came abreast of the niche in which I think Christ was buried. I measured the sepulcher and found it fourteen and a half feet long, eight feet high, nine feet wide. It is a family tomb and seems to have been built to hold five bodies. But I rejoice to say that the tomb was empty, and that the door of the rock was gone, and the sunlight streamed in. The day that Christ rose and came forth the sepulcher was demolished forever, and no trowel of earthly masonry can ever rebuild it.

And the rupture of those rocks, and the snap of that Governmental seal, and the crash of those walls of limestone, and the step of the lacerated but triumphant foot of the risen Jesus we to-day celebrate with acclaim of worshiping thousands, while with all the nations of Christendom, and all the shining hosts of heaven we chant, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

Oh, weep no more your comforts slain,
The Lord is risen, he lives again.

"And now may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good word and work." Hallelujah! Amen.

Flax in the West

Flax in the West is cultivated to-day on virgin or new soil very successfully; but it thrives better on soil that has been well worked, tilled and pulverized. The seeds demand plenty of fertilizer, both in the shape of well rotted, old manure and commercial fertilizers. From four hundred to six hundred pounds of mineral fertilizers, consisting chiefly of potash and phosphoric acid, are applied to the acre. The seed used is imported from Europe, as this is considered better than the flaxseed grown here. After the planting the flax requires cultivation and attention the same as any other until it attains a large, healthy growth, when it can take care of itself. It is estimated that each acre ought to yield seventy dollars' worth of seed, and about six hundred pounds of fiber. If there is a market for the straw the flax growers will have their profits nearly, if not quite, doubled. Labor is also saved by the new method of gathering the straw, for the ordinary grass mower can cut the plates and bundle them into sheaths. Machinery, in fact, can perform nearly all of the work, from the time the seeds are first planted until the straw is converted into fibrous material for wearing. Flax is so exhausting to the soil that it should not be grown on the same field oftener than two out of every six or seven years, for repeating the crop upon the same ground for a number of years in succession will surely injure the soil permanently.—New York Independent.

Arizona has one of the greatest copper mines in the world. The Copper Queen is one of world wide reputation, and during 1891, with copper down to ridiculously low prices and the cost of development work running up into the millions, the mine paid a dividend of $850,000.

"Excuse the liberty I take," as the convict remarked when he escaped from the state prison.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The leap-year girl might try him delicately with a little pop-corn.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

The dexterous wrestler gets down to business when he drops on his friends.

Rev. James H. Corden, pastor M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: "I have used Bradycrotine and never in a single instance failed to obtain immediate relief from headache when directions were followed." Fifty cents, at drug stores.

"There goes a man to be trusted," said Jagson, as Dudeson entered the tailor shop.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

It often requires crooked work to get out of straitened circumstances.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man may be considered lacking in hospitality when he will not even entertain an idea.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er.

THE progress of science in medicine has produced nothing better for human ills than the celebrated Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The man who has no business of his own to attend to always goes to bed tired.



Mr. Robert W. Denvir

Two Christmas Dinners

In '90 a Smell was Enough
In '91 a Good Appetite

The Change Was Due to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1891.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have been reading in a paper to-day about Hood's Sarsaparilla being a cure for

Dyspepsia

And I know that it is true. A year ago the smell of my Christmas dinner was enough for me, but this year I find that **I want more than a smell,** and I give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit for the change in my feelings. For the last two years I have been troubled with dyspepsia, and could find no cure for it. My friends told me that if I went to Europe, sickness, change of air and diet would cure me. I went to Ireland and remained the three summer months of this year, '91, and came back in September uncured. **My blood was watery** and I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for it. I did so, and in one month I found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Both poor blood and dyspepsia, for I am now **perfectly well** and have not taken any other medicine since I came home." ROBT. W. DENVIR, 238 Franklin St., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be cx.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."

"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced

Tutt's Hair Dye

which imitates nature to perfection: it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Palsied Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $1; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

FREE Illustrated Publications, with MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND CHEAP NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS

Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

BNU 17

$50.00 A WEEK

A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the **sole agency** for an article that is **needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT,** in town or country. **$700** in 30 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. **Good jobs are scarce and soon taken.** Write at once.

J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

KEYSTONE HAY LOADER

Loads a ton in 5 minutes. Saves time, work, men, hay. Strong, durable, light draft. Send for description.

KEYSTONE M'F'G CO., Sterling, Ill.

WATER HYACINTH—1 for 15c.; 2 for 25c; Orchid Canna, 10c. each; Yellow Jasamine, 1 for 15c.; 2 for 25c. MISS CLARA SLOUGH, Daytona, Fla.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 3/4 disabled. $2 fee for increase. 3 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

Cheaper than Barb Wire.

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.



HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c.

HARTMAN M'F'G. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
DUFUR & CO., Baltimore, Md. WHITE & DODSON, Norfolk, Va.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 28.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

"WHEN I AM IN ROME

I do as the Romans do and when I am in Bellefonte I do as the Bellefonters do," was the remark of an observing young lady a few days ago. "What's that?" asked a friend at her side. The answer came quick, "Why go to the Racket, of course.

—o—

. : *Just In* : .

An Elegant Assortment of

KID GLOVES

in Mousquetaire, Tans, Grays and Black. Chamois in natural shade and three styles of White, entirely new. The Paragon in Black and new shades, all sizes, bear the imprint of the store and go with our special guarantee and are unequalled for the price. The "Blarritz" hold a place second to none in the estimation of our customers.

—o—

Too Much to Talk About, Kom and C

PERSONAL.

——Ex-Treasurer Goss made a trip to Pittsburg this week.

——Samuel Kreamer shows considerable taste in window trimming.

——Wagner Geiss is attending Prof. D. M. Wolf's school at Spring Mills.

——Ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Miles townseip, was in town on Tuesday.

——Clem Deininger is attending court this week as a member of the jury.

——D. J. Meyer is in Bellefonte this week, having been summoned to serve on the jury.

——Dr. Frank Van Valzah, of Spring Mills was seen on our streets Wednesday afternoon.

——Misses Blanche and Mabel Boal spent several days thls week with friends in town.

——W. T. Meyer, of the Cash Bazaar, of Bellefonte, was visible on our streets Wednesday morning.

——Will Sandoe thinks his lungs are strong enough to withstand the strain and has become an auctioneer.

——Honorable A. Murray, of Boalsburg, was in this section on Tuesday surveying a tract of mountain land.

——Miss Ida Wion, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swabb a few days of this and last week.

——M. Fauble, of the Rochester clothing house, comes out in a column unnouncement this week, on another page.

——Simon Wolf, who has been in ill health for some time past, has recovered sufficiently to be driven down to town again.

——Mrs. Rev. Curren and daughters, Ella and Elsie, are visiting Mrs. Curren's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Willow.

——Charles Shiffler, of Big Run, Jefferson county, spent a few days of this week in Centre Hall among old friends.

——Henry Montgomery, constable of Bellefonte, was in town Wednesday, but are unable to say if in official capacity or no.

——John H. Krumbine and Samuel Floray have been appointed administrators of estate of late Ezra Krumbine, dec'd.

——Mrs. Davis Evans, formerly of Potters Mills, but now residing in Williamsport, visited with Postmaster Brisbin's family last week.

——Mrs. John H. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, is at present lying critically ill at her residence at that place. We hope the esteemed lady may soon recover.

——Dr. Murray, a medical practitioner located in Newport, Pa., and brother of druggist J. D. Murray, was the guest of his brother several days this week.

——Miss Mary Krumbine departed last Friday morning for Pittsburg in which city she will in the future reside with her sister, Mrs. Amanda Roberts.

——Mrs. Della Brumgard and Mr. Samuel Heckman, of Lock Haven, were the guests of H. W. Kreamer's family over Sunday. They drove from Lock Haven to Centre Hall and returned in same manner.

——Mr. David Henney, of Potters Mills, has been stopping with his son Wesley the last few days. Mr. Henney will depart on Monday next for Latrobe, Pa., where his two sons, Thomas and George reside.

——Mr. Adam Hazel, and Mr. Samuel Gentzel, both of Axemann, made the REPORTER office a very pleasant call a few days ago. The gentlemen were on their way home from Mifflin county, and stopped in Centre Hall for dinner. Their visit to us was brief but pleasant.

——The REPORTER this week was in receipt of a copy of the Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas, *Eagle-Optic*, and upon glancing over it discovered the familiar name of Will Hoffer at the head as local editor. Will is a Centre Hall boy, and his old friends here in the east will be plsased to learn of his success in the west.

COURT NEWS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

April Term of Court Convened at Bellefonte on Monday Morning. Large Attendance and Several Interesting Cases up for Trial.

April term of court convened in session on Monday morning, with Judge Furst and associates Riley and Rhoads on the bench. There was a good attendance, but no large nor important commonwealth list.

The usual number of petitions were presented to the court and the constable's returns made on Monday forenoon. The jurers were called and A. T. James, of Philipsburg, was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

The Longs-campmeeting case, to be tried this week, attracts the greater attention. The Evangelical church of near Farmers Mills claims $100 from Longs, for having located last summer's campmeeting near their hotel and cave, alleging that Longs promised to pay that sum, if thus favored. The case was once heard before Esq. Rishel, and judgment given in favor of the church. The Longs appealed the case to court. Several ministers of the church are attending court in this case, and quite a number of witnesses. It is unfortunate for that congregation that such a difficulty has arisen among its members.

Staten Milton, upon charge of f. and b., pleaded guilty and the court imposed the usual sentence.

Next case up was that of Ed. Decker, charged with making an assault upon his wife with a butcher knife. Decker pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a fine of $25, cost and undergo imprisonment for a term of three months. He resides in College township.

Edward Bavar and Benjamin Wyland, jr., two boys aged about fifteen years were found guilty on charge of an indecent assault upon a girl in Milesburg, and the court sentenced them to jail for four months.

Commonwealth vs. H. S. Johnston was next case up for trial. The defendent was,charged with obtaining a suit of clothes under false pretences from C. P. Shaffer & Son, tailors at State College. The defendent was a hostler in the employ of W. C. Patterson at the College. Mr. Shaffer said that the suit was made for Johnston for $39. It was ordered on the 5th of March, made at once and when delivered on the 9th $15 was paid, a check of $44 being tendered and the change being made. He departed from State College, promising to send $5 by mail. He did not send the money, and Mr. Shaffer followed him to Pittsburg and had him arrested and brought back. Defendant not found guilty, and costs Divided.

Tuesday morning first case up for trial was Isaac Tressler, of Benner township. charged with assault and battery upon the person of William Colpetzer. Tressler was found guilty of charge.

The next case was the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Ward, Jr., Hugh Ward and others. The Commonwealth claim that in February or March the defendants went on what is known as the Peter Hall tract of timber land lying in Snow Shoe township and began cutting timber. This land belongs to the Lehigh Coal Company and the Commonwealth claims that the defendants went on the land and cut fifteen trees, knowing that it belonged to other parties. The defendants claimed that they were not on the Coal Company's land. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants and the county to pay the costs.

The next case was the Commonwealth vs. William Colpetzer. It was alleged by Isaac Tressler that about twenty or twenty-two years ago William Colpetzer was married to a lady by the name of Fannie Wilson. They lived together about one year. After a while they separated without getting a divorce. He afterwards was married to Miss —— Tressler. The action brought is for adultery, and to prove that such was the case, his first wife appeared on the stand and testified that about twenty-one years ago she was married by Squire Klinger, deceased, to William Colpetzer, and to them one child was born. She stated thet they separated, but none of them ever received a divorce. He about twelve years afterwards commenced to live with a Miss Tressler, without being married, and to them several children were porn.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of adultery.

Next case up was Commonwealth vs. Samuel Harpster charged with cutting down 120 trees on lands of Samuel Rider, who wanted $1. per tree for same.

The Long-Evangelical church case was brought up Wednesday afternoon and occupied all the afternoon. The case went before the jury and they rendered a verdict in favor of the Evangelical congregation for $103.45 with interest.

——If you want a light spring and summer overcoat, the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can satisfy your wants in a most satisfactory manner to you, both in price and quality.

An Electric Railroad.

An electric railroad between Lewistown and Bellefonte is talked of in some quarters. Mr. Humes, President of the Bellefonte First National bank, feels quite lively over the project.

An electric road, a short cut, would make the distance just about 100 miles less between those two towns than via Tyrone, which is quite an item. It would be a convenience in travel for the Juniata valley people desiring to go to Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, or Renova, and Penns valley. Hence we conclude the Lewistown and Bellefonte electric railroad would pay.

Go ahead and build. Mr. Humes can give it a good boost if he will, and immortalize himself, and have future generations call him blessed.

Ter-ra-ra-boom-de-ay.

The Brush Valley Route.

The short cut from Huntingdon to near Lewisburg, for a new railroad to connect with the Reading system, might find a very good route through Miles township, leading through the Brush valley narrows to Lewisburg. This route would open not only the immense timber tracts in the Bear Meadows but also the thousands of acres of good timber in the immense Brush valley narrows wilds, some sixteen miles in extent and four to eight miles in width, with pine and other timber not excelled anywhere in the state. After striking Penns valley the route on east through Miles and the Narrows, would be an easy grade, and comparatively cheap in construction. It deserves looking up, and no doubt will be as the project goes ahead.

A Series of Accidents at Woodward.

Quite a number of accidents have happened, within the past few days, to persons connected with the lumber mill at Woodward.

Fisher Motz, a son of J. C. Motz, while attending a circular saw, was caught by it, and had the front finger of the right hand cut out entirely, back into part of the hand.

A second accident is that which happened to one of the teamsters, as he was hauling a load of lumber to Coburn, the wagon upset, and part of the load fell upon the driver, breaking one of his legs above the ankle.

Mr. Al Yearick, another employe of the mill, while at work upon logs, one of them rolled upon his foot, badly mashing his big toe.

Revolt at Huntingdon.

A gang of inmates of the State reformatory employed in the brush factory, led by Thomas Shirley and John Winslow of Philadelphia, made a deadly assault on a monitor, named Stilhelm, Monday morning with their fists and other weapons. The guards quickly suppressed the disturbance. As the gates were opened Harry Angle of Philadelphia and Ed Williams of Washington, Pa., blinded Guard Hertzeler by throwing sand into his eyes and escaped through the outer gate. They were recaptured after a hot chase. Angel is the prisoner who escaped twice before by placing a dummy in his bed. The management will now closely confine the 30 incorrigible inmates until the attorney general shall decide as to the legality of their plea to have the incorrigibles returned to the counties from which they came or until their terms expire.

Bellefonte Shaken Uy.

Wednesday morning Bellefonte was slighly shocked by a terriffic explosion which was so violent as to be felt for a a mile around, and in some parts of town glass in the windows were broken. The powder magazine of McCalmont & Co's. stone quarry exploded in some mysterious manner and this was the cause. No one was injured.

Must be Published In One Paper.

It is evident that a great many are ignorant of the law which requires auditors of every township and boro., to publish a report of the financial condition of their respective districts in at least one newspaper in the county. Most of the auditors fail to comply with this law, which fixes a heavy penalty for such failure.

Spurious Currency Afloat.

Altoona was flooded on Monday with large amounts of counterfeit money of all denominations both paper and silver. Many merchants and several banks were caught. Most of the notes are imitations of the $5 United States legal tender.

Appointed Constable.

Constable Reuben Spangler having left this town and a vacancy in that office, the court has appointed Harry Swabb as constable, which is a good appointment.

Completed His Work.

James Swabb, mercantile appraiser, has completed his tour of the county and the list of those assessed will be published in a few days.

Coming Down.

Potatoes have advanced downwards to twenty-five cents per bushel.

——A guarantee goes with all goods purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and when a purchase is made it can be depended upon as reliable.

THEN AND NOW.

The Revolution In Expense of Transporting the Farmers Products.

Every reader of the REPORTER has lived to see vast changes within twenty-five years—even within the last decade—improvements, advances, new discoveries, and the like. It is interesting as well as wonderful, to cast your thoughts back and compare the past with the present. Take the farmer—what a revolution in farm work since thirty years ago! the same holds good in the arts, science and mechanics.

But, our intention is not to go over all this ground. We simply wish to allude to a fact which we elicited from our friend James Alexander, of near this place, while in our sanctum the other day. He related that some twenty-five years ago, a gentleman from Oldtown—now Clearfield—who owned a grist mill there, called at his fathers and bargained for 200 bushels of wheat. The only means of transportation to Clearfield, at that day, was by teams. After bargaining for the wheat, the gentleman offered the elder Alexander forty cents per bushel to haul it to Clearfield, distance forty-eight to fifty miles. But no teams could be engaged here to accept the offer. The gentleman went back to Clearfield and sent five two-horse teams across to haul the 200 bushels wheat to his mill—forty bushels to each wagon, time for the round trip about three days. This indicates what great expense the farmer was at to get his grain and produce to market—$16.-00 to haul forty bushels fifty miles—that was "then" when we did not have the greatly denounced railroads.

How is it "now"—is there a change? See—any farmer can put his wheat on board the cars at Centre Hall, and for twelve cents can send a hundred pounds of it to Clearfield. He can send one and one-half bushels wheat "now" for 12 cts., which "then" would have cost sixty cents.

To wagon the 200 bushels to Clearfield, was at an expense of not less than $80. Now he can deliver the same quantity of wheat, by rail, a greater distance, for $14.40. This gain is for the farmer—the lower his expense for reaching market the greater the profits on his products.

Viewed in this light, railroads are a blessing, and we fear too many curses are heaped upon the "monopoly" thoughtless of the great good they have caused in a score of ways.

Think over it—"then" and "now."

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Improvements Made by Some Centre Hall Citizens About their Residences.

A general air of improvement seems to prevail among most of our citizens and many property owners have either built additions to their residences or made improvements in some other manner. We are able to quote a few which came under our observation.

Julian Fleming has recently erected a very pretty porch on the front of his house and it looks very cosy now.

Will Runkle is at work on his yard, leveling it up and expects to have the finest lawn in the county when finished.

The residence of Mr. Shannon Boal is having an addition put to the rear.

The old posts and chains have been removed from in front of the Bank building and massive new posts and pipe placed in their stead.

Farmers Late.

The recent cold spells have caused delays in farm work. Farmers are behind hand in plowing as well as in sowing oats and planting corn. The wheat has suffered some also from the cold snap. The weather being fine this week farmers are putting in time at a double quick to catch up.

Putting an Addition to His House.

Mose Richard has lumber on the ground and has commenced work on an addition to the back part of his residence. The interior will also be remodeled and a large porch also erected on the front of his house. Mose is bound to improve and will be cozily situated when through.

Bad Roads.

The township roads throughout the northern precinct are in a terrible shape and next to impassable. Supervisors are oftimes returned for keeping the roads in such a condition and a grand jury if driven over them would soon arrive at a true bill.

Wall Paper.

We carry the largest stock of wall paper in Penns valley. Come and be convinced that you can buy cheaper from us than any other place.

J. S. DAUBERMAN & SON.

Down to Old Prices.

The Garman House and the Fountain House, at Bellefonte, have come down to ante-war prices, and now charge twenty-five cents for a good square meal.

——Lewins' stock of spring and summer clothing is unequaled in the county. He has a larger stock than ever to select from and of latest styles and cuts. The prices never were as low.

PROHIBITIONISTS

HOLD A CONVENTION AND PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD.

The Insuppressibles Again Launch a Ticket into the Political Storm. The Convention Held on Friday.

The Prohibitionists have launched forth a ticket into the political field. Rev. J. Zeigler, chairman of the county committee, called a meeting of delegates to convene in the court house, at Bellefonte, on Friday afternoon last, at two o'clock. There was a right fair attendance and all were enthusiastic and as hopeful as ever of coming under the wire in November at least one length in the lead.

The convention elected Dr. Isaac Guss, of Snow Shoe, as permanent chairman. Rev Zeigler in an address stated that the anti-liquor movement in the county was rapidly on the increase and in an excellent condition.

Four delegates and their alternates were then elected to the State Prohibition convention which convenes in Scranton on June 1st. The delegates elected were: Christian Buck, of Unionville; Dr. W. S. Biglow, of Philipsburg; William Thompson, of College township; Dr. George Swartz, of Bellefonte. The alternates are William Fisher, of Unionville; W. T. Bair, of Philipsburg; William Bell, of State College, and Samuel Shaffer, of Bellefonte.

Nominations of candidates for county offices were then made, and a little difficulty was experienced in securing men who would allow their names to be placed upon the ticket. After much manoeuvering and wire pulling the following ticket was nominated: Associate Judge, William Thompson, of College township; Representatives, W. J. Dale, of near Bellefonte; C. C. Hess, of Rush township. Prothonotary, Walter Scott, of Philipsburg. The office of District Attorney was left blank, as there is no Prohibition attorney in the county.

Lincoln and Men of War Times.

The Times Publishing Company will publish, about the first of May next, in a large and handsome volume of about 460 pages, A. K. McClure's articles on Lincoln and Men of War Times. The volume will be issued in best style, excellent in paper, illustrations, printing and binding, with twenty-seven full-page illustrations, embracing accurate portraits of Lincoln and leading military and civil actors with him in the Rebellion. This volume will be sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every section to engage in selling it. Applicants for agencies should apply only to J. W. Keeler & Co., 239 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions will be received by mail at THE TIMES office. The price of the volume will be $2, bound in cloth, and $3 in morocco gilt, and any person remitting the amount will receive the book by mail, postpaid, as soon as it shall be issued. Mail subscriptions should be addressed to THE TIMES, Eighth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

A Park For Bellefonte.

The Buffalo Run Railroad Company have cleared several acres of land several miles from Bellefonte and are fitting it up as a picnic ground. It is to be an elegant place with all modern accommodations. It is likely a hole will be bored in hopes of strikidg a subterranean stream of beer, as Judge Furst won't grant a license and the park won't be a success with a great portion of that town unless they do.

Do Not Have a Favorable Appearance.

The grain fields do not present as favorable an appearance as is desired. In many of them the wheat is up only in patches and we have seen some fields that look as bald as a billiard ball. The past open winter was hard on the grain and if present appearances are not deceptive, there will not be near a full crop of wheat cut in this valley.

Built a Large Addition.

John J. Arney has built a large shed adjoining his barn, on his farm west of town. The building is almost as large as the barn itself and storing accommodations seemingly were limited, but we can safely vouch that Mr. Arney now has room enough to store away products.

Grand Millinery Opening.

Miss M. Snyder, of Bellefonte, has just returned from New York after spending two weeks in selecting a fine stock of Millinery. She brought with her Miss Louella Gulick, of New York, as trimmer. Opening days Thursday and Friday, April 21st and 22nd. All are invited.

A Large Calf.

An ordinary sized cow of W. H. Lucas, near Centre Hill, a few days ago gave birth to a calf that weighed 105 pounds when twenty-four hours old. That's good for a small cow.

Thanks.

The thoughtfulness of some kind friends in presenting the undersigned with a fine new harness, made by the Boozer Bros., is hereby gratefully acknowledged. W. E. FISCHER.

——THE REPORTER, $1.50 per year.

COBURN.

Items of Interest as Given by our Coburn Correspondent.

George Sheesley and Henry Moyer, of Gregg township, have purchased a tract of timber land from William Neese, near Sober, upon which they will erect a saw mill and commence operations in the near future.

W. R. From, of Spring Mills, made a business trip to this place on Tuesday and lost his railroad mileage book, S. S. Wilson however, found it and returned it to its owner, who suitably rewarded him for it.

J. W. Glasgow, one of our prominent merchants, made a trip to Milroy recently. He says it was a purely business trip, but we know better.

"In spring time, young men's minds
Lightly turn to thoughts of love."

Jacob W. Moyer, T. W. Hosterman, Henry Swartz, Elias Krumrine and E. E. Smith, all of this township, are at Bellefonte this week as jurymen.

The family of Jacob Witmyer arrived at this place from Central City. Pa., on Tuesday evening. They expect to make this their home again.

Sunday was a bright, warm day, which induced many to stroll on the mountains in search of the trailing arbutus which is in bloom.

M. M. Harbach is slowly recovering from his spell of sickness. Hope in a few days he may again be able to be about as usual.

Mr. George Rumberger, jr., of Philipsburg, formerly railroad clerk at this place, spent Sunday here, the guest of Boyd Catherman.

Mr. David Hummer, of Julian, spent a few days at this place at the Coburn House.

Rev. Adams, of the Reformed church will hold communion services on next Sunday at this place.

The Reformed Sunday school opened last Sunday with a fair attendance.

A Thrilling Sight.

Wellsbore Agitator.

Some of the workmen on Leonard Harrison's lumber job on the Pine Creek mountains near Tiadaghton know what it means to "have your heart in your mouth." One day recently when the creek was very high the men saw a big bowlder crash down the mountain and fall upon the railroad track across the valley. They could not get across the creek, and they knew a train would soon be due. When they saw the locomotive round the curve they attempted to attract the engineer's attention, but without success. The train thundered along until within a few rods of the rock before the engineer saw it and whistled for breaks and then jumped off his engine. The pilot struck the rock and split it in two, but not a wheel in the whole train left the rails. The bank is very narrow at that point, and no doubt a disastrous accident was averted by the merest chance.

——S. Ed. Royer, a former Tyroner has now become an Altoonaer.

——Garden making and house cleaning are the leading "amusements" just now.

——The *Centre Democrat* says Messrs. Wm. G. Runkle and Samuel Gettig, two young diciples of Blackstone, have again located in the office of J. C. Meyer, Esq., and are preparing for their final examinations. Both young men have done good work and are gradually climbing up.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	85
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	11
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Pot-toes	25
Sides	7

Spring Coats.

o——o

Newest Styles in Dress Goods.

o——o

All the novelties in Dress Trimmings.

o——o

Columbia Bicycles.

o——o

Have you seen the pretty Ginghams, fine Apple Cloth, Crepe and Madras Cloth?

o——o

Table Linen and Napkins, Sun Umbrellas, etc.

o——o

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the county.

—:—

Carmans.